The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS OF THE NATION

Proceedings of Congress in Special Session.

The Bill Reorganizing the Army Referred to a Special Committee of the Senate.

A SHORT SESSION ANTICIPATED.

How the Message of President Lincoln is Regarded.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

Major-Gen. Fremont's Command in the West.

Important Operations in Western Virginia.

Twenty-three Secessionists Taken to Cincinnati as Prisoners.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Colonel Duryce Appointed a Brigadier-General.

A Skirmish Between the Rebels and Hawkins' Zouaves.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

The Senate caucus to-day resolved to postpone the nomination of a Secretary in place of Dickens till next Tuesday.

The new Clerk of the House has determined not to make any change among his subordinates until the commencement of the regular session in December next.

The Cayuga Regiment, Col. Clark, and the Niagara Regiment, Col. Donnelly, left Washington to-day by rail. They are to join Gen. Patterson's column.

Majorities of both Houses of Congress have determined to make the session as short as possible.

A quarrel has broken out between Lieut.-Col. Ripley, or the Ordnance Department, and Col. Craig, the former head. The subject cause runs back to the days of Floyd.

There is no movement in advance of the troops on the Virginia side. I do not think there will be for some days yet. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

Capt. Baird, Assistant Adjutant-General, is now acting as Chief of the Staff to Gen. Tyler's Brigade.

Following is the substance of the Army orders just issued:

The State of Illinois and the States and Territories West of the Mississippi River, and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico, will in future constitute a separate military command, to be known as the Western Department, under the command of Major-Gen. Fremont, of the United States Army, head-quarters at St. Louis.

It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the War Department that First Lieutenant John Thomas Goode, of the Fourth Artillery, entertains, and had expressed treasonable designs against the Government of the United States, his name will be stricken from the roll of the Army.

No volunteer will be discharged upon a surgeon's certificate of disability, until the certificate shall have been submitted to the Medical Director, and shall have been approved and countersigned by him.

Capt. John McNab, of the Tenth Infantry, having, while in command of Fort Laramie, given satisfactory evidence of his disloyalty to the Government, the President directs that his name be stricken from the roll of the Army.

The President also directs that the name of Assistant Surgeon Lafayette Gould, of the Medical Staff, be stricken from the roll, for refusing to renew his oath of allegiance.

The Chaplains of the New York Volunteer regiments mustered into service for two years will receive the pay and allowances that are granted to the Chaplains of the three years' regiments.

Last night one of the New-York Fire Zouaves was assassinated in front of a row of notorious houses of evil reputation on Maine-avenue, near Four-and-a-Half-street. No possible clue to the perpetrator has yet been discovered. This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, several Zouaves and others went to the houses of evil repute above mentioned, and entering them broke up and destroyed the furniture, drove the inmates forth, set the houses on fire, and by their conduct prevented the fire companies from extinguishing the flames. The houses in consequence were entirely consumed, with their contents. Great excitement prevailed and the Provost Marshal's force had to interfere to restore order and quietness. Several arrests were made.

The battery of the Second Rhode Island Regiment experimented with rifled cannon on the monument grounds this afternoon, in such a manner as to elicit the warm commendations of all present, including several military engineers. Among the spectators were the President and Gov. Sprague. The range of shot was three to four miles.

Two privates of the First Michigan Regiment went on a scouting party yesterday without orders, and returned last evening, reporting that they approached within two miles of Fairfax, and meeting a few of the Confederate troops, fired upon them, killing one, and creating a general stampede among their pickets. Another scouting party of the same regiment met with four rebel cavalry, near Cloud's Mills, and the latter seeing them, fled, although only two in number and on foot.

La Mountain's balloon was brought to camp McDowell, near Falls Church, to-day. Preparations are being made to inflate it.

The Third Maine Regiment, Col. Howard, arrived here to-day.

Lieut. Barriess's artillery are encamped at the north end of Washington-street. The dress-parade review of troops in this Brigade to-day indicated remarkable improvement in the soldiers. Six regiments of infantry, with Capt. Rickett's artillery and Capt. Lowe's cavalry, turned out.

All is quiet at the camps.

Thomas Curry is the name of the New-York Fireman Zouave found dead in front of a row of low houses of prostitution in Washington to-day.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, AND HOW IT WAS RECEIVED—THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS—THE EAST TENNESSEE CONVENTION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 5, 1861.

The Message, which is plain, strong, and characteristic of its author, made a profound sensation in the two houses of Congress. It will be found quite equal to the public expectation, as it regards the vigor of the policy it recommends; and in spite of obvious faults of style, I venture to say that it will add to the popularity of the Rail-splitter. It is evidently the production of an honest, clear-headed and straightforward man; and its direct and forcible logic and quaint style of illustration will cause it to be read with peculiar pleasure by the masses of the people. The announcement that Congress would be called upon to raise an army of four hundred thousand men and a budget of four hundred millions of dollars was received with irrepressible applause. The attention paid to the reading was profound; a fact due, in part, to the intense desire to know what policy the President would recommend, and in part to the absence of printed copies from the desks of the members. The Southern members of the Maryland and Kentucky schools gave no indication of pleasure or disapprobation, and were probably for the most part engaged in weighing the probable effects of the message upon the minds of their constituents, and asking themselves what it would become them in the circumstances to do. Must they give no sign? Must they denounce, or mildly protest, or approve? To do the first might subject them and their constituents to the imputation of secession proclivities, and probably furnish some rival in the popular affections with materials for a dangerous assault. To do the last would give rise to the suspicion that they have gone over to Black Republicanism, and the result will probably be the adoption of the middle course, viz: a mild protest against the overwhelming measures of "coercion" recommended by the President.

But in truth, there is no reason in the world why any Southern man, who really is for the Union without conditions, should take exceptions to the Message. It contains not a word, I believe, good or bad, relative to Slavery, not a word about Slavery-extension or restriction, or fugitive slaves, or any of the cognate questions affecting the relations of the negro to the white man. I doubt if another such regular Message at the opening of Congress can be found among the documents of that kind during the last twenty-five years. Mr. Lincoln will be universally congratulated on both sides of the Atlantic, for having achieved this difficult performance. He has for the first time in a quarter of a century sailed safely between the Scylla and Charybdis of Northern and Southern prejudice, without striking against either, and has thus earned another title to his recently acquired honor of Doctor of Laws. There is, therefore, no reason why the Message should be unpopular among the Southern friends of Union—and I predict that it will give eminent satisfaction to the patriotic men of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. It will become a touchstone for testing the genuineness of a man's professions of Union.

Mr. Crittenden has not yet appeared in his seat. I hear with pleasure that he is unconditionally for the Union, and it may be hoped that he will not, by the revival of his utterly impracticable schemes of "compromise," detract from the moral force of the great warlike preparations of the Government in their tendency to break the spirits of the rebels. The tendency of such propositions to awaken their hopes, and keep alive the idea that something else than submission to the laws will save them from the consequences of rebellion, is so manifest, that to persist in making propositions of "compromise," seems scarcely compatible with patriotism. If Mr. Crittenden is really anxious to save the effusion of blood, he should sustain the Government in its vigorous measures for the suppression of rebellion. By taking this course he will contribute the weight of his great influence among Southern people, to convince them of the utter hopelessness of their treasonable cause.

It is said that Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, has very much modified his tone since the last session of Congress, and that he now talks quite reasonably. It seems that he has abandoned all thought of Kentucky's seceding, and is making up his mind, like a man of sense, to stay in the Union and obey the laws.

The Democrats and Southern men, to-day, united with a portion of the Republicans in the effort to elect a Postmaster who was not the choice of a majority of the dominant party. The combination polled seventy odd votes for Lucas, against eighty for King, the Republican favorite. It is to be noted that Lucas is a Republican, and was elected by the last House on that ground; and the fact that he now receives the almost entire Southern, together with the Northern Democratic vote, makes great progress in the liberalizing tendencies of the age. Only four scattering votes were given.

Great satisfaction is felt at the election of Mr. Etheridge as Clerk of the House. His long and patriotic resistance to the treason of the black Democracy of the South, has endeared him to the friends of Union throughout the country; and his final expulsion from Tennessee by armed traitors, has entitled him to the support of all parties who cherish loyalty as a cardinal virtue.

It is to be hoped that the whole Northern Press will publish the proceedings of the East Tennessee Convention. The address and resolutions, and the bold yet judicious policy agreed upon, are worthy of the patriots of '76. I have read nothing for a long time which has so thrilled me with delight; and the names which are appended to those proceedings, provided their deeds correspond with their promises, as I believe they will, will go down to posterity in honorable association with those of Hancock and Adams, and Franklin and Jefferson and their compeers. Literally surrounded on all sides by infuriate enemies, the bold mountaineers of Tennessee have dared to be free; and what is equally singular, their loyalty to the Union has risen above the high walls of prejudice which encompass them about; and in the midst of Slavery and of sectional influences, they have scorned to explain or to deprecate misconstruction as to their ultimate purposes. They have laid no propitiatory sacrifices on the altar of Slavery, and given no pledges of fealty. All honor to the patriots of East Tennessee. I have seen these proceedings at length, in Parson Brownlow's Knoxville *Whig*, with an editorial to match. OBSERVER.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, moved that the Senate proceed to elect an Assistant Door-Keeper, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, gave notice that he should introduce a bill directing, on the 1st of August, 1861, all commandants in the Army and Navy of the United States to assemble from their several commands court-martials, and define the jurisdiction of said courts.

On a ballot for Assistant Door-Keeper 40 votes were cast. Isaac Bassett received 30; Chas. June 8; scattering, 2.

Isaac Basset was declared elected.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented the several bills, of which he gave notice Thursday.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, moved that the bill to promote the efficiency of the army be referred to a special committee of nine.

The Vice-President announced the standing committees.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Collamer, Doolittle, Wilmot, Browning, Polk, Breckinridge.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Messrs. Wilson, King, Baker, Lane, of Indiana, Lane, of Kansas, Rice, Latham.

Finance—Messrs. Fessenden, Simmons, Sherman, Howe, Hunter, Pearce, Bright, McDougal.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hale, Grimes, Foot, Sherman, Thomson, Nicholson, Kennedy, McDougal.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, King, Morrill, Wilson, Ten Eyck, Saulsbury, Johnson (Tenn.)

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Foster, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Harris, Bayard, Powell, Clingman.

Post-offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Collamer, Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright, Latham.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. King, Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale, Nesmith.

Public Lands—Messrs. Harlan, Bingham, Clark, Pomeroy, Johnson (Tenn.) Rice, Nesmith.

Claims—Messrs. Clark, Simmons, Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Polk, Thomson.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Harris, Foster, Sumner, Polk, Bayard.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Grimes, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy, Powell.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Doolittle, Wilkinson, Cowan, Foot, Lane, (Kansas) Harlan, Nesmith.

Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Simmons, Sumner, Cowan, Thomson, Saulsbury.

Pensions—Messrs. Foster, Bingham, Lane, (Ind.,) Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Foot, Anthony, Chandler, Bright, Kennedy.

Territories—Messrs. Wade, Wilkinson, Baker, Hale, Browing, Johnson, (Tenn.) Bragg.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane, (Ind.,) Morrill, Latham.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Dixon, Clark, Johnson, (Tenn.)

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Bingham, Baker, Saulsbury.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Harlan, Powell.

On the Library— ———, Collamer, Fessenden.

After discussion, the bill specified was referred to a special committee of nine, of which consists the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Wilson, Hale, Latham, Sherman, Powell, Cowan, King, Kennedy and Howe.

The other bills were referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Polk, of Missouri, presented the credentials of Waldo P. Johnson, Senator elect from the State of Missouri, who appeared and took the oath.

A message was received from the President.

The Senate went in Executive Session.

After the Executive Session, Mr. Wilmot announced the death of Hon. Geo. W. Scranton, member of the House from Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilmot paid a brief eulogy to the public and private worth of the deceased, and at the close offered the usual resolution, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, in a befitting eulogy, and offered resolutions of profound regret for his loss, sympathy for his family, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, also paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased.

Messrs. Stratton, Campbell, McPherson, Moorhead and McKnight followed in a similar strain of remarks.

The resolutions were adopted.

The House then adjourned.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

SLIGHT COLLISIONS WITH THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 5, *via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 6.

Secretary Cameron and Adj.-Gen. Thomas, with their wives and daughters, arrived here this morning, *via* Baltimore, and have spent the day at Old Point and Newport's News. Two daughters of Secretary Chase, Col. Van Rensselaer, Aid to Gen. Scott, Prof. Bartlett, of West Point, and Mr. Cobb, confidential Clerk of Mr. Cameron, are also of the party.

A grand review was held at Newport's News in honor of the visitors; also one at the Fortress, and another at Camp Hamilton.

Besides a short respite from his duties at Washington, the visit of Secretary Cameron relates to the actual requirements of Fortress Monroe, in men and material means for offensive operations. It is safe to say that neither will be longer withheld from Gen. Butler, and that the visit of the Secretary will be productive of the happiest results.

Gen. Butler, Sec. Cameron and party will pay their respects to Com. Stringham before their departure for Washington this evening.

Col. Baker's Regiment arrived from Baltimore this morning, and have encamped this side of Hampton Creek.

Col. Baker, it was supposed, would be made a Brigadier General.

Col. Duryee was yesterday promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, to command at Camp Hamilton.

Brig.-Gen. Pierce commands the Massachusetts Regiments in Hampton village.

Gen. Butler yesterday made a stirring speech to our troops at Camp Hamilton.

There is to be a celebration at the Zouave camp to-night.

The gun-boat *Monticello* yesterday fired at one of our small boats a short distance above Newport's News, but fortunately no one was injured. She made a reconnoissance up James River this morning.

About 8½ o'clock, five miles from Newport's News, she discovered a rebel force of about 700 on the shore. She immediately opened a brisk fire upon them, and eight companies were sent by land to sustain her.

There was a land reconnoissance from Newport's News yesterday, and some shots exchanged with the rebel videttes.

The obnoxious flag of truce is down again from Norfolk, accompanied by a tug carrying the British flag. The British consul at Norfolk, a noted Secessionist, is on board of her, and persists in his effort to visit Baltimore.

About 5 o'clock this morning twenty-five of Hawkins' Zouaves encountered a rebel force, supposed to number about one hundred and fifty, including twenty-five cavalry and one field-piece, seven miles from Newport's News. It is reported that three of the rebels were shot, and also six of Hawkins' Zouaves. The latter sent for reinforcements, and five companies were sent to sustain them.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

THE REBELS AT TARGET PRACTICE—AN ASSAULT RUMORED—THE FORT FULLY EQUIPPED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP NIAGARA, OFF FORT PICKENS, June 22, 1861.

Although only a few days have elapsed since I last addressed you a letter from this place, it still may be gratifying for your readers to know that nothing of particular importance has occurred in or about Fort Pickens since that time. Every afternoon, for four days past, the rebels have been firing a number of rounds at a target placed out in the middle of the bay, from their different batteries, trying the ranges of their heavy guns; and I must say they have made very creditable firing indeed. They can throw shells very accurately about two miles.

An occasional nigger still reaches this side, being starved out among the rebels. These individuals evidently intend to "flee from the wrath to come," and ere many weeks elapse I am afraid we shall be overrun with them. The steamer *Mississippi* and the army transport steamer *Cahawba* have not yet arrived. Both vessels are now seven days over due. The *Mississippi*, however, may have gone to New-Orleans.

A rumor is now afloat that Bragg is going to open his batteries on us next Tuesday, the 25th inst. This constant target practice of his looks as if he intends to do something very shortly.

We have no sickness, either among the troops on Santa Rosa Island, or among the seamen, nor do we think there will be any. It is true the sun is scorching hot in the middle of the day, but the mornings and the evenings are delightful, and this is considered in the South the hottest month. Why cannot four or five regiments of volunteers be sent here? No better spot in the "sunny South" can be found for a camp ground than Santa Rosa Island. This is the unanimous opinion of all our Army officers stationed here. The water on the Island is excellent, and abundant in quantity. Here, troops could be effectually drilled and disciplined, and not run so much risk of sickness as on the shores of the Chesapeake. For the past month 250 regulars have been encamped one mile below the fort, and the marines of this ship about two miles, and they all testify that it is delightful, and prefer these quarters to the casemates of the fort or their hammocks on board ship.

This day, the Fort finished mounting their heavy guns. The battery consists of ten 10-inch and ten 8-inch Columbiads, and eight rifled cannon, all bearing upon Barrancas and the Navy-yard, besides two other sand-bag batteries about half a mile below the Fort. Most of these guns can also be brought to bear up the Island, in case of an attack in the rear. This I do not think can happen, as Capt. Barry's Flying Artillery, and the men we could land, would prevent any landing that the rebels should attempt to make. Our brass band visited the encampment last evening, and spent several hours. It was a bright and beautiful moonlight night, and their music seemed to instil new life into our troops. Loud cheers rent the air when they first appeared, and also when they departed, marching to the tune of "Bully for You,"—major Anderson.

At 12 o'clock to-day, twenty-one minute guns were fired at Pensacola by the rebels. We imagine there has been a battle north, and one of their Generals has fallen. I send this by the Army steamer *Thomas Swann*, which vessel leaves this morning for your City. Our men have nearly worn themselves out discharging her, and the *Cahawba* is hourly looked for, which will give them more hard, hot work.

Whatever the Navy does during this war, it will not be placed to her credit. The Army, as usual, will get all the glory. Had it not been for the Navy, Fort Pickens would have now been in the hands of the rebels. Three hundred seamen were thrown into the Fort the very night Bragg intended to attack it. SIONARA.

GLIMPSES OF THE SOUTH.

REPORTS OF TRAVELERS JUST ARRIVED FROM VARIOUS POINTS IN THE COTTON STATES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POINT OF ROCKS, N. J., Friday, July 5, 1861.

Several private letters from the extreme South, and interviews with some half dozen gentlemen from the Gulf States, have enabled me, within the past few days, to obtain a vivid picture of the fearful reign of terror that covers, like a pall, the entire region of the C. S. A. Dates from Apalachicola, Fla., up to June 25, represent the port as blockaded by the *Montgomery*, stationed at the West Pass, some four miles from the city. The mob still keeps the respectable portion of the people intimidated, and provisions are becoming scarce and high priced. Serious apprehensions are felt, when the present supply is cut off from Kentucky. Many Northerners wish to leave, but feel assured that their property will be confiscated, if they do so.

From Columbia and Charleston, S. C., I have news up to June 27. In the former city, Northern men have been and are still imprisoned, unless they pour out liberally for a cause which many of them in their hearts detest. There are persons in Charleston, however, who think the South have gone too far, and would like to compromise and patch up a peace in some shape. There is great dread in the latter city of an uprising among the negroes. The stories of the "contrabands" have reached even the "stupid black," and, therefore, the guards are redoubled at night, and the negro *churches* are kept under close espionage. In 1822, the religious negroes were the chiefs of the insurrection that almost succeeded in the Palmetto City. A gentleman, who has just reached my hut in the mountains, from Macon, Ga., informs me that all the way from Savannah through South and North Carolina and portions of Tennessee he met crowds of soldiers hastening to Virginia, but, what was especially noticeable, none of them had arms. They talked very big, but were poorly clothed and very undisciplined. They all expected "to take Washington, and sack the North generally."

My last informant is a gentleman widely known in New-York as a teacher of music, who has just reached the North from Mississippi, where he has been engaged in a ladies' seminary for two years. He found very great difficulty in getting away, and still greater in getting paid for his services, having been obliged to accept a draft on New-York for about one-fifth of what was due him as full pay. He represents the Mississippians as bloodthirsty in the extreme. In Columbus he me one of the most prominent citizens, who told him that "he would shoot a Northern man as he would a dog." Jefferson Davis' own State, he says, is rapidly sinking into a state of barbarism. Many are suffering for the want of the most common food, and he thinks that in some places a famine is imminent. He also met with crowds of troops equally undisciplined and miserably off for food. At the different towns they stopped at, the soldiers helped themselves to whatever they could lay their hands on, payment not being thought of. JASPER.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

CONTRABAND TRADE WITH THE SOUTH—ARMS FOR THE UNION MEN IN KENTUCKY—THE COURSE OF VALLANDIGHAM—GUARDING AGAINST THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 1, 1861.

The transportation of contraband goods over the Nashville Railroad south from Louisville, it is believed, is now effectually stopped. Some shippers in Louisville, instigated no doubt as much by their secession sympathies as by the interference of trade, raised a question as to the legality of the measure, but nothing has or will result from it. The people of Louisville are loyal beyond question, and it was on their representations and solicitations that Government has taken measures which have placed an effectual embargo on the road.

The Union men of Kentucky have little now to apprehend from the Secessionists. Gov. Magoffin and his confederates have been completely checkmated in their plans to "precipitate" the State. The Union men in every part of the State have been, or are being, supplied with arms, and they are now about prepared for any emergency. A few days ago, a carload of arms passed over the Jeffersonville Railroad, consigned to Col. Rousseau, Louisville. This tells a significant story. Col. Rousseau is one of the most uncompromising Union men in the State. As a member of the Legislature last Spring, he spoke often and eloquently against the Magoffin Secessionists, exposing and denouncing their plans, and even against the position of neutrality, which the Union men pledged themselves to observe and sustain, as a kind of compromise between them and the Secessionists. He acquiesced in this determination of a majority of the Union men, but expressed a feeling of humiliation at the position of the State in such a contest.

The course of Vallandigham, of this State, has excited great indignation hereabout. It is very evidently his design to embarrass the Administration as much as possible in the coming session of Congress. He has been giving vent to his treasonable sentiments in the newspapers, in the shape of letters, at times, ever since the war commenced, denouncing the Administration, the war, and all who sustain them. His course may give rise to the belief that there is a like sentiment in the District which he nominally represents. So far from this being a fact, it can be safely said that nineteen-twentieths of his constituents despise his sentiments, and utterly repudiate the man. In proof of this, when the war commenced, he was in some manner identified with a newspaper at Dayton, in which he denounced in unmeasured terms the proclamation of the President calling for volunteers. The office was threatened with violence by the people enraged at its course, and it was compelled to alter its tone very materially, and, I presume, change editors. Mr. Vallandigham not only utters, but means treason.

The number of troops at Camp Dennison has been greatly diminished within the past two or three weeks. Regiments have been departing almost daily for the scene of expected struggles. Gen. McClellan's force in Western Virginia has also been largely augmented by Indiana troops.

All the Ohio troops now in service, except the two regiments at Washington, have been sworn in for three years. The two Kentucky regiments, Cols. Guthrie and Woodward, of Louisville, have removed from Camp Clay, near Cincinnati, to Camp Dennison, where they will remain until the Kentucky Brigade is organized.

Three hundred of the Reserve Militia have left this city to guard the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad at different points from damage by incendiary rebels. No attempt has been made to destroy any of the structures along the road yet, but good grounds exist for apprehension that attempts will be made. A suspicious individual was arrested near Marietta, a few days ago, from whom it was learned that some rebels from Virginia designed to burn and destroy all they could along the road. There are many heavy tressel structures on the road, and the destruction that could be accomplished by a few madmen would be incalculable.

The people here are impatient for something decisive in the East. The proverbial slowness of Gen. Scott does not satisfy them. They know the rebellion must and will be put down, and want it done as soon possible. G. W. S.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE LEGISLATURE CALLED TOGETHER.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, July 6.

We are under obligations to the Fort Scott *Democrat* for the following items regarding the movements in Missouri. Under date of June 28, it says:

"Gov. Jackson's Secretary has called a session of the Missouri Legislature, to meet at Sarcoxie, 70 miles southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession.

The rebels in Western Missouri were concentrating at that point.

Fugitives from Jasper County are hourly arriving at Fort Scott, and report a terrible state of affairs in that section.

It was reported that Dr. Wilson, Dr. Selman and other leading Union men had been hung.

In some cases the escaping fugitives had been followed into Kansas by the Secessionists.

Montgomery, with 400 men, entered Missouri on the morning of the 27th ult., but his object has not yet transpired."

MEN CALLED FOR IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 6.

A dispatch, dated Little Rock, Ark., 3d inst., to the Memphis *Appeal*, says that the Military Board have issued a proclamation, calling for 10,000 men to repel invasion by the National troops through Missouri. Each company is to arm itself with the usual weapons of the country, furnish its own tents and camp equipage, which will be paid for by the State. Regiments are ordered to organize for immediate service.

Gen. Lyon, with upwards of 2,000 troops, left Booneville on the morning of the 3d inst. for the Southwest.

THE FIGHT AT COLE CAMP.

The Booneville correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* gives the following version of the late fight at Camp Cole:

Capt. Cook, pursuant to an order of Gen. Lyon, had enlisted in Benton and adjoining counties, about 700 Union men—three hundred for the active service, and four hundred Home Guards. On the 19th, there was about five hundred in camp. The head-quarters were at a great barn, belonging to J. H. Meyer, near Cole Camp. The camp was surrounded by a strong line of sentinels, and by scouting parties, so well guarded that no attack was apprehended. Most of those sleeping in the barn even left their muskets outside, as there was hardly room for them inside.

Suddenly, at three o'clock in the morning, they were attacked by one hundred mounted men and two hundred and four infantry, with two small cannon. The sentinels were shot down, and the guns taken possession of before the sleeping men awoke. Then the butchery commenced. "No mercy to the Dutch!" was the war cry. [Most of the Home Guards were Germans.] The defenceless men were assassinated without mercy. Capt. Cook fled at the beginning of the fight.

There suddenly appeared upon the bloody field a company of our men, led by Capt. Elsner, and they gave a most destructive fire upon the thick crowd of the murderers, killing many of them and driving the rest from the field. We lost 26 killed, 52 wounded, and 23 prisoners. The prisoners were conveyed to Warsaw, and there liberated on taking the oath not to bear arms any more against the Southern Confederacy. They report the loss of the enemy at 36, among whom are Leech, of the Warsaw *Democrat*, Sam Atkinson, Lawyer Whipple, and several other secession leaders.

The following is a list of our killed:—Captain Carl Brill, Capt. McKey, Wm. Kautsteiner, Cord Ringen, John Lensey, F. Cracks, Claus Hink, Dr. Fitzen, T. Bergmann, John Blanken, John Voclrock, R. DeGoren. Jos. Baike, H. Dohrmann, J. Lohrs, J. Veedorf, Sohleesing, C. Meyer, G. McPartridge, Heney Otten, Henry Jacobs, J. Hauss, and four whose names I do not know.

The state of things in Benton, Pettis, and Morgan counties, is dreadful. The bands of rebel murderers and thieves steal horses, stock, provisions, and everything they like.

The venerable Judge Tirey, 72 years old, a strong Union man, and a slaveholder himself, was tied to a tree by Jackson's mauraders, and shot like a mad dog. His body was literally torn to pieces.

When will the hour of liberation and revenge come for us.

OUTRAGES OF THE REBELS.

The following are extracts from a private letter, dated Lexington, Mo., June 21:

"My blood has frequently boiled on witnessing transactions that have been carried on here by the armed mob against unoffending citizens, and for the only reason that they were true to the Government which has been faithful to us. For two or three days State troops, at the traitor Jackson's call, have been pouring into this city, till there are now about 7,000 to 9,000 misguided but honest men camped about us, awaiting the arrival of the United States troops, whom they vainly expect to beat back. May the Almighty open their eyes to the villainy of their lying leaders before it is too late. I am acquainted with many of those men, and nearly all have left their workshops and farms, as they sincerely believe, to fight the Abolitionists, who come to steal their negroes, but many have learned better and gone home, as will most of them, I hope, before the conflict begins. We are hourly expecting the United States troops, who we know are within a few miles on several sides of us. If they come soon, there will probably be many lives lost.

There has been talk of pressing Union men into the State service, but I can scarcely believe that they are dumb enough to explode an infernal machine in their centre. Their leaders keep out of danger as regards fighting, but they will surely meet their just doom, and probably at the hands of those who are now their dupes.

I suppose you keep posted in our affairs, but we get no news here except secession lies, arranged for the occasion, to keep up the excitement among their men. Do send me the papers often. I want the full and correct account of all that concerns our beloved Government.

It was currently reported and believed here yesterday, that Gen. Butler was taken prisoner at Hampton, with many of his men, and his army totally cut up by Beauregard; also that the Army had been totally routed at Manassas Junction, and 7,000 killed and 20,000 taken by the Confederates, under Davis and Lee.

I do not believe one word of it, though there was much rejoicing and firing guns here on receipt of the news. I do not fear the result of the contest, though it may be a hard one and bloody. It is reported here that Major Ben McCulloch is within three or four days' march of this city, to aid the fools bringing 15,000 troops from Arkansas, (part of whom are Indians,) and plenty of arms from the South, for the use of the rebels. I have much to tell you, but I cannot keep my mind on anything now except the villainy of the traitors in ruining so many honest and patriotic men, as, I assure you, the most of the troops here are, although they are in arms against our Government. I do not want to see them butchered, but may curses fall thick and sudden on the heads of the villains who led them into it.

Business is ruined here, and I have lost near $1,000 by people who owed me breaking up or leaving, and my property is not worth much, and will not sell for money at all. If this reaches you, write to me immediately, and I will write again.

I delayed closing till something new turned up. The troops have left; three-quarters of their men have gone home disgusted with camp life and their poltroon officers."

REPORTS FROM QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

QUINCY, Illinois, Friday, July 5.

Soward, the man who assassinated Capt. Howell, at Canton, Missouri, on the 4th inst., was arrested the same day by the German Home Guard, who were persuaded by Senator Green to give him in charge of a constable, to be taken to the jail at Monticello, Green's intention being, it is said, to release him. After the troops had left town, they were met on the way by a Union company from Lagrange County, who had learned of Green's intention. The prisoner was taken by them from the constable and returned to Canton. Green fled, and, although hotly pursued, escaped by leaving his horse and running into the woods.

Two more companies of Col. Palmer's Regiment started for Canton last night. A party of about twenty troops, under command of Ex-Gov. Wood, of this State, who were in pursuit of Green, returned to Canton yesterday, having captured him about twenty miles on the road to Monticello. He was placed for safe keeping in the College building, which Col. Palmer is using as a barracks for the present.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Friday, July 5.

A number of unfounded rumors are afloat here. The guard were ordered out last night, under the apprehension of an attempt to blow up the town. Capt. Eddy took all precautionary measures, but all was quiet, and strict discipline was enforced.

Henry McLeary was arrested this morning, by Private Chastean, of the Rangers, for using seditious language, and being disrespectful.

FROM McCLELLAN'S DIVISION.

BUCHANAN, Friday, July 5.

A telegraph line has been completed to this place this evening. Gen. McClellan and this division of his command are here. A forward movement will probably be made in a few days.

The enemy are reported to be in considerable force a few miles west of Beverly, but the largest body is said to be on Laurel Hill.

SECESSIONISTS IN DURESS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 6.

Gen. Paul Anderson died yesterday afternoon, aged 78 years.

Lieut. McGowan arrived at Columbus, yesterday, with 23 Secessionists of the Kanawha Valley, taken by Col. Norton's command as hostages for Union men carried off by rebel cavalry. They were taken to Camp Chase.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* brings us the Message of Gov. Pierpoint in full. He says:

"The interests of the people of Virginia were intrusted to the Richmond Convention. How have they fulfilled that trust? Why, if war was to come, was our land made the battle-field? Why was this Commonwealth interposed as a barrier to protect the States of the South, who undertook to overthrow the Union, in utter disregard of our remonstrances? In the position in which the Richmond Convention have placed us, our homes are exposed to all the horrors of civil war, while the President of the Montgomery Congress can announce to the people of the Gulf States that 'they need now have no apprehension; they might go on with their planting and business as usual; the war would not come to their section; its theatre would be along the borders of the Ohio river, and in Virginia.'

Have we done wrong in rejecting the authority of the men who have thus betrayed the interests confided to their charge?"

The following documents accompanied the message:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEELING, June 21, '61.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: Reliable information has been received at this Department, from various parts of the State, that large numbers of evil-minded persons have banded together in military organizations with intent to overthrow the Government of the State; and for that purpose have called to their aid like-minded persons from other States, who, in pursuance of such call, have invaded this Commonwealth. They are now making war on the loyal people of the state. They are pressing citizens against their consent into their military organization, and seizing and appropriating their property to aid in the rebellion.

I have not at my command sufficient military force to suppress this rebellion and violence. The Legislature cannot be convened in time to act in the premises; it therefore becomes my duty as Governor of this Commonwealth, to call on the Government of the United States for aid to suppress such rebellion and violence.

I, therefore, earnestly request that you will furnish a military force to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and to protect the good people of this Commonwealth from domestic violence.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

[Signed] F. H. PIERPOINT, Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your application of the 21st inst., for the Federal Government to repel from Virginia the lawless invaders now perpetrating every species of outrage upon persons and property, througout a large portion of the State, the President directs me to say that a large additional force will soon be sent to your relief.

The full extent of the conspiracy against popular rights, which has culminated in the atrocities to which you refer, was not known when its outbreak took place at Charleston. It now appears that it was matured for many years by secret organizations throughout the country, especially in the Slave States. By this means, when the President called upon Virginia, in April, for its quota of troops then deemed necessary to put it down in the States in which it had shown itself in arms, the call was responded to by an order from the chief confederate in Virginia to his armed followers, to seize the Navy-yard at Gosport; and the authorities of the State, who had till then shown repugnance to the plot, found themselves stripped of all actual power, and afterwards were manifestly permitted to retain the empty forms of office only because they consented to use them at the bidding of the invaders.

The President, however, never supposed that a brave and free people, though surprised and unarmed, could long be subjugated by a class of political adventurers always adverse to them; and the fact that they have already rallied, reorganized their government, and checked the march of these invaders, demonstrates how justly he appreciated them.

The failure, hitherto, of the State authorities, in consequence of the circumstances to which I have adverted, to organize its quota of troops called for by the President, imposed upon him the necessity of providing himself for their organization; and this has been done to some extent. But instructions have now been given to the agents of the National Government to proceed hereafter under your directions, and the company and field officers will be commissioned by you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] SIMON CAMERON.
Secretary of War.

Hon. Francis H. Pierpoint, Governor Commonwealth of Virginia, Wheeling, Va.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency, Francis H. Pierpoint, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

I, Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, do hereby certify that, in discharge of the duty devolved on me by the provisions of an act of Congress, approved May 23, 1850, entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent census of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future appointment among the several States as provided for by said act in the manner directed by the twenty-fifth section thereof. And I do further certify that the Commonwealth of Virginia is fully entitled to eleven (11) members in the House of Representatives for the Thirty-eighth Congress, and until another appointment shall be made according to law.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

[Signed] CALEB B. SMITH.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of July 2, has this intelligence from two gentlemen, who had just arrived from the scene of operations in Western Virginia:

"On Tuesday morning, as Messrs. Paige and Sterling were leaving Webster, a messenger came in bearing brief dispatches of a fight which took place at Buckhannon, on the previous evening. The Third and Fourth Ohio Regiments had attacked the rebels at that place and completely routed them. Twenty-nine rebels were killed, a large number wounded, and several prisoners taken. On our side, none were killed and but few wounded. No farther particulars of the fight had been received, the messenger having left in hot haste.

On the way home the party met a large number of troops going towards Clarksburgh. Among them were an artillery company from Cincinnati, a cavalry company from Chicago, the Sixth Ohio, (Guthrie Grays,) and Second Virginia. The latter were a splendid set of men, armed in the most efficient style and finely uniformed. Another regiment was also met on the same route.

Communication between the troops and their friends here is very uncertain. Letters can only come surely by private hand, and telegraphic communication is virtually stopped. It is useless to send packages to the Ohio troops unless some one goes to take charge of them through. If such articles reach Grafton they are there subject to the chapter of accidents, and have an exceedingly slim chance of reaching the parties for whom they were designed.

Mr. Richard Creighton, who joined the Seventh Regiment at Bellair, and accompanied it to Clarksburgh, returned this morning. He gives many inter-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Consequences of the Death of Count Cavour—Health of the Emperor—Affairs in Rome The Relations of France and Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

In the present crowded state of your columns, I write but seldom, and am careful not to enlarge upon matters which you will find at length in the English journals brought by the same mail. Under other circumstances I should have plenty to talk about since my last letter. I will merely enumerate the topics which are now uppermost. They are, first and foremost, the death of Count CAVOUR and its consequences; next, the certainty, although the fact is not yet quite officially announced, that France will recognize Italy; and (in the rack, as they say at Epsom races.) the Cavour mass at the Madaleine; the seizure of some lithographed but unpublished writings of the Duke DE BROGLIE, and his action against the Prefect of Police; the elections for the Councils General, in which the Government of course obtain unanimous votes, with infinitesimal exceptions, and also of course boasts most impudently, that the perfection of the machinery of tyranny is a proof that the people are delighted with it; the trial and condemnation to four years' imprisonment of the old conspirator, BLANQUI, and, lastly, the beautiful Summer weather promising a good harvest and a good vintage, both of which were wanting last year.

Among things talked of, but not written about, I mention the health of the Emperor. I have no idea that he is in a state of any immediate danger, but it is quite certain that he has chronic disease which would make his life not insurable, except at a thumping extra premium. He has had shivering fits lately, and it is very positively stated that the paragraph in the *Moniteur* the other day, stating that he had been out hunting in the forest of Fontainebleau for three hours, was an official falsehood promulgated for the purpose of setting at rest the rumors which have been flying about. Whatever may be the degree of his indisposition, it is quite certain that he would not go to Vichy, which is by no means the most delectable place he might choose, unless it were on account of his health. There seems to be an epidemic among Sovereigns just now. The Pope and the Sultan, although both a little better for the moment, have both been in a dangerous state. The French papers continue to talk about the health of the Queen of England, of which the English journals, from motives of delicacy, say nothing. The *Gazette de France* of this day swears that she has turned Roman Catholic, and that Lord PALMERSTON, to avoid the tremendous political difficulties which would ensue from an avowal that she had done an act which, according to the act of settlement, would forfeit her crown, means, if necessary, to apply to Parliament to declare her insane.

The Free Masons' lodges, which, you will remember, were closed till October, have been allowed to open, in order to initiate HASSAN ALI KHAN, the Persian Ambassador, and four of his attachés, on June 25.

I learn by letters from Rome, of the recent date of June 11, that the appointment of RICASOLI as Prime Minister of the King of Italy is viewed with great uneasiness by the Jesuits and Legitimists. They had hoped to see RATAZZI in power, calculating that his ultra-liberal tendencies would have alarmed foreign chanceries, and produced confusion and disunion at home. But RICASOLI'S name means general confidence, and the success of the national loan, and this does not suit their book at all. They know, moreover, that in RICASOLI they will find a sterner enemy to the temporal power, and a more uncompromising opponent of ecclesiastical abuses, than even the great Minister whose loss the nation so justly deplores. CAVOUR was personally very indifferent about the Catholic religion, and was very ready to make concessions and compromises; but RICASOLI is a sort of Protestant, and, during his Dictatorship of Tuscany, he did much to facilitate the machinations of GARIBALDI in the States of the Church. Even now he is believed to be on good terms with GARIBALDI. The news of CAVOUR'S death gave rise to one of those political manifestations at Rome which so often baffle the vigilance of the Papal police. At the Alibert Theatre a piece was selected in which all the actresses appear in the first act in deep mourning. The allusion was at once perceived by the audience, and greeted with frantic applause. At the same theatre, when the Pope's Zouaves threw boquets to the dancers, the latter, instead of picking them up, trod them under foot, amidst the hisses of the Zouaves and the cheers of the public.

I extract the following from a private letter from St. Petersburgh, dated June 1:

"Several foreign journals insinuate that there is a sort of coldness between the Courts of France and Russia. There never was a greater mistake. So far from this being the case, the relations between the two Governments are at this moment better than they ever were. I can say of my own certain knowledge, that all Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S efforts tend to a more and more intimate alliance with the French Emperor, even to the exclusion of the English alliance. Such is the *mot d'ordre* of our policy. All our past history combines with the course of modern events to prove to us that we shall never get the better of Islamism, except with the unfettered coöperation of France. So far, therefore, from being vexed at the withdrawal of the French troops from Syria, we are delighted at it, because the fact supplies us with an immediate pretext for 'solidarizing' our policy in the East with that of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and preparing together for the solution of this eternal question—even if we should have all the rest of Europe against our combined eagles."

The Court of Appeal of Paris yesterday delivered a judgment of great importance, affecting the rights of foreigners to sue in the French Courts. It has for a long time been taken for granted, and you will find the doctrine laid down positively in most modern French treatises, that a foreign judgment in a cause between two foreigners is executory in France (when the defendant happens to be there) subject only to the revision of the grounds of the judgment by a French Court. In short, it has not been doubted for many years that an American or an Englishman might bring his action "upon a judgment" here against one of his own countrymen, and that he would recover a verdict unless the French Court, on a revision of the judgment, saw in it anything contrary to French notions of justice. But, now, in a case of HARDING *vs.* MURIEL, in which an English Court, in the matter of some Mexican and South American mines, gave judgment that the defendant should pay the plaintiff £11 5s. per share upon a considerable number of shares, the Imperial Court, presided by Chief Justice DEVIENNE, (reversing the decision of the Tribunal of Commerce, which was in accordance with the old notion of the law,) has decided that in no case whatever will a French Court act upon a foreign judgment in a case between two foreigners. It is important to remark that the circumstance of the plaintiff being an Englishman, and the defendant a Spaniard, has nothing to do with the grounds upon which the Court based its judgment—the decision would have been the same had both parties been Englishmen. What M. DEVIENNE says is that French Courts don't know foreign law, and can't waste the time which is the property of French suitors in attempting to learn it.

A NEW COMET.—Mr. BRADLEY, of the Allegheny Observatory, communicates the following to the *Pittsburgh Chronicle*:

The great Comet of 1861, as seen from the Allegheny Observatory, June 30, at 5 minutes past 9 in the evening: Nucleus in the Lynx about 95° R. A., and about 50° N. Declination; well defined, both to the unassisted eye and also by a magnifying power of 60 or 66, and in [illegible] than the planet [illegible] than 60° in length [illegible] Ursa Major and [illegible] between Polaris and [illegible] almost to Lyra. It does not set in this latitude, but is visible during the night, skirting the Northern horizon. It will be on the meridian to-day at about 12 o'clock, and about 10° to the North of our zenith. By the appearance of the tail there is reason to infer that it is approaching the sun at an inconceivable rate. I think by the cut of her jib, she will probably be remembered, and also recorded, as one of the most extraordinary craft that has floated into our horizon for hundreds of years. BRADLEY.

ALLEGHANY OBSERVATORY, July 1, 1861.

CALIFORNIA.

A Squabble in the Mint—Political State Conventions—Latham, Denver, Gwin, and a Man Hanged—Happy Mexican Relations, Crop Prospects, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

Excepting the Mint officers, the National appointees for this region are doing themselves and Republicanism credit. They assume their places modestly, study the proprieties of time and place in selecting their subordinates, and justify the anticipations of their friends. Collector RANKIN, Postmaster PARKER, District-Attorney SHARP, Marshal RABE, foremost in society and reputable in all their relations, carried more honor to their offices than they gather from them. I am sorry to say that to the Mint, Republicans cannot point with equal satisfaction, nor indeed hear the story of proceedings there without being scandalized. And yet, everybody concerned in the scandalous proceedings is a gentleman who must be heartily ashamed of the course that affairs are taking. The new Superintendent of the Mint, you know, is Mr. STEVENS, Col. BAKER'S son-in-law, a good man, and before election a good Democrat, as probably he is to-day. The new Treasurer of the Mint, and Assistant United States Treasurer, is Mr. CHEESEMAN, of Nevada There was a great fight made against CHEESEMAN at Washington, and after he got the appointment, a still greater fight was made against him here. He is reputed a poor and honest man. He has to give bonds in the sum of $400,000, and his bondsmen were expected to qualify in double the amount. The sum was no trifle for a man who had little or nothing of his own to start with; but by vigorously following up his friends, the bonds were given, approved by the United States District Judge, and forwarded to Washington. But this, which should have been the end, was only the beginning of trouble. On the 1st of June, Mr. CHEESEMAN called on Major SNYDER, who had held the office of Treasurer for eight years, and proposed to relieve him of his duties. The Major had evidently got the impression that his successor lacked business qualifications, and would fail also to be confirmed by the Senate. Major SNYDER was wealthy, gruff, jealous of his credit as a principal agent of the Government, and as honest, everybody believes, as any other man in California. Without taking any particular pains to show why, he plumply refused to surrender his place. This provoked CHEESEMAN'S political friends, who concluded that SNYDER was willing to be a party to his persecutors. They began to surmise that SNYDER must be afraid to have his accounts overhauled, and deemed it their duty in the premises to make short work with the Major. Now, Gen. SUMNER is a sort of Supreme Court for all sudden emergencies, especially if there is the slightest room to suspect any taint of Secession, and how did the hungry "outs" know but that Major SNYDER was holding on to the treasure vaults for the purpose of turning them over to some enemies of the Union? Those who know SNYDER derided all such suspicions, but CHEESEMAN'S friends wanted the handling of the mint drops. They consulted Gen. SUMNER, and the author of the new military cap advised that the new Treasurer go *vi et armis* to the Mint and take the office of Treasurer. Next day, at 10 o'clock, Mr. CHEESEMAN, with a rather hard-looking lot of friends, entered the Mint, bolted into the Treasurer's room, and gave notice to the clerks that henceforth they must report and account to him. While he was proceeding from room to room, repeating his little speech to this effect, Major SNYDER and Superintendent STEVENS rushed in, caught and persuaded him to retire to a private apartment, and have the matter settled. The result of the conference was a compromise. Mr. SNYDER said that all he cared for was not to be put in a false position. There was a million or two of gold on the premises, for the return of which to depositors and Government he was responsible. If allowed to remain in his position until the 1st of July, when the fiscal year closes, all the dust and bullion would have been returned to him, or the wastage accounted for, the books squared, and he could retire in perfect confidence that his record was faultless. Mr. CHEESEMAN, on the other hand, exhibited his commission, and urged that if after date anything went wrong in the Treasurer's Department, he would be held responsible at Washington. Finally, Major SNYDER agreed to retire immediately if the melter, coiner, assayer and refiner might stay until the 1st of July, and the terms were assented to. His political friends congratulated CHEESEMAN on his success, his business friends regretted his haste, as it opened a gap for a great deal of trouble to flow in upon himself, as well as upon the retiring officer. But the two Treasurers shook hands, apologized to each other, and then new griefs were fledged.

The Treasurer has under him two or three very pretty positions, to which the Superintendent in courtesy always appoints such Clerks as the Treasurer nominates. But STEVENS, the Superintendent, probably promised these places, while at Washington, to Senator BAKER'S friends, and it is clear that CHEESEMAN had promised them to his own friends, while struggling to raise his bonds. So, as soon as he was invested as Treasurer, he appointed a Cashier and Weigher. STEVENS, not to be behind him, also appointed a Cashier and Weigher, and both sets of officers crowded in behind the desks allotted them, and both engaged in the delicate duty of weighing the fine gold and turning over to depositors their coin, the retiring clerks courteously assisting each set, and prompting them as to the method of procedure. ORATOR FITCH (of Milwaukee, late of the San Francisco *Gazette*, and awhile understood to be a candidate for Congress,) is STEVENS' Cashier, and HENRY BAKER is CHEESEMAN'S. Luckily they are not roughs, and so, though every minute of the day they are in conflict, they do up their quarrel genteelly and with the best of feeling. FITCH has given the bonds that are approved. BAKER has given no bonds, but he holds the keys to the vaults. The two weighers worked together side by side, for two days, but yesterday STEVENS' man, KELLOGG, got the start of CHEESEMAN'S, and GOULD had to stay on the Democratic side of the counter.

Under the Treasurer there are also a Cashier and Assistant Clerk, who have no connection with the mint. It has been the custom for the Collector always to appoint these at the suggestion of the Treasurer; but without consulting Collector RANKIN, CHEESEMAN put into these berths one of his bondsmen, and another bondsman's friend. Mr. RANKIN having no promises of his own to keep on that score, will doubtless ratify the appointments, but by his extraordinary haste, CHEESEMAN here again damaged his position. This tea-pot tempest, eminently Little Peddlingtonian in dignity, we charge to the authorities at Washington, or it would not be worth reporting. It really has pained our good people, however. For eight years past the Mint management has escaped scandal. Every miner as well as every city banker is interested in its smooth and perfect operation. To plant a lot of squabbling politicians there, and turn over to them the safe keeping of many millions of dollars is anything but an agreeable operation to contemplate. When the Senate meets again, if they will overslaugh both STEVENS and CHEESEMAN they will merit the thanks of California.

The State Conventions are upon us. The ghost of the Breckinridge Party is walking again. It has a Convention at Sacramento to-day. The delegates to it from San Francisco number about all that profess allegiance to the defunct institution, and it is thought that in default of a constituency to appoint them, they appointed themselves. It is hardly probable that they will play the farce of making any nominations for Congress or for State officers.

The "Irrespective Union Party" was to convene on Thursday, and probably it will do so; but the movement has met no encouragement from the people. So it will only meet, adjourn and wait.

The Republican Convention meets a week from to-day. At the primary elections in San Francisco and Sacramento, delegates favorable to LELAND STANFORD for Governor were chosen, and probably he will be the successful candidate before the Convention. Senator PHELPS, the next most promising candidate, will probably be put on the track for Congress.

The Douglas Party, under the name of the "Democratic Union Party," meets in mass convention on the 4th of July, and JOHN CONNESS, of the Assembly, has the inside track for nomination as Governor. JOHN NUGENT wants it; EUGENE CASSERLY wants it; Gov. DOWNEY wants it. DOWNEY put his foot into the no-coercion trap, and all his past popularity couldn't elect him, after that blunder. CASSERLY (anciently of Albany) would run well, except that he has been too hot for giving the school-moneys to the Catholics. JOHN NUGENT is too well known to run decently out of the Pike Counties. Between the Republicans and the Douglas men the game lies, and both of them will fetch out sound, unquestionable Union men.

Our aged Ex-Senator GWIN—the "Daily mail-killer"—arrived on the last steamer. "Nobody said God bless him"—nobody burned any gunpowder, or raised a cheer on his arrival. He was treated with cool indifference, or quiet contempt. After setting foot on the wharf, he went his way quite disregarded. Whether he is in the city or in the State, alive or dead, no one seems to know or care.

Gen. DENVER, failing to get any office from the hands of the Legislature, has packed his carpet-bag, and goes East by the steamer to day. So does Senator LATHAM, whose later course entitles him to, and for it he receives, the respectful consideration of his constituents. He has made several Union speeches, but he quotes so much poetry in them that they don't seem hearty. He is held to be smart enough to be safe for the Union. Col. HARAZTHY, under whose superintendency of the Mint such extraordinary amounts of gold went up the chimney, takes this same steamer. The Colonel has been acquitted by the courts of all blame in the matter of the fugitive gold, and as a citizen and a vine dresser and wine-grower, he has all confidence now. There go East to-day sundry families on visits, and not a few pretty girls to school—their parents fancying that while your young men are all off to the wars, it is a safe season to risk their charming daughters in secluded Yankee seminaries.

Seven companies of a new volunteer regiment have organized, and are panting to be called on by President LINCOLN, to go somewhere that they may distinguish themselves. There are three regiments now here to whom no better news could come than that they are wanted for service.

A week ago to-day a negro was hung for the murder of a pretty mulatto girl that he thought he loved. The hanging was on Tuesday, and perhaps the oddity of selecting another day than Friday for the purpose accounted for the fact that there was not the slightest curiosity on the part of the public to see it. Not two dozen people were about the jail yard wall at the time. Just three lines were all that the newspapers in town gave in advance to the affair. On the gallows the convict attempted to make an address to the Deputies whom the Sheriff had summoned as witnesses, but on the third sentence he broke down, and turned away, expressing much mortification at his failure. He sang a hymn of triumph, however, with his pastor, and professed his willingness to die. His name was JOHN CLARKSON, and he was a native of Virginia. The girl whom he murdered was a pretty Philadelphian, a servant in the family of FREDERICK A. WOODWORTH, son of the poet of the "Old Oaken Bucket."

San Francisco grows like a weed. Half-a-dozen streets are blockaded daily with old wooden houses on wheels, trundling off beyond the fire limits, their sites being needed for substantial brick buildings. The central parts of the town are being rapidly adorned with handsome, roomy stores. Immense improvements are in process on the rocky hill-sides, deep excavations and extensive gradings. The town absolutely trots out toward the Mission, and those who knew it best two years ago would be quite lost in the new streets, lined with cottages already vine-covered, in the Southwest.

The weather has not been just the article to boast about of late. It has been really chilly evenings, and the Summer winds have set in before their time. From the cow counties, pretty good reports come in of the crop prospects. The dry April imperiled the grains, but the hopeful prophecy a light straw, easy to harvest, and a plump, plenteous berry. The strawberry season is in its glory. They were never cheaper or better. Raspberries, currants, cherries, cucumbers, abound in the markets, and some very poor peaches at very high prices, have made their appearance. Vegetables of the first quality, and at most reasonable rates, abound. In short, your New-York market, famous the world over, can scarcely beat us; and so far as your family market reports exhibit, we have little if any more to pay to stock our tables as royally as you.

Our mercantile community is in excellent spirits over the prospects of the speedy establishment, upon a sound basis, of a direct and constantly increasing trade with Northwestern Mexico. Under the JUAREZ Government, Mexican jealousy of the Yankees is dying out. It opens the long-sealed door to emigration, and shows a sincere desire to encourage it. HOLLADAY & FLINT'S steamers, from this port to Mazatlan, Guaymas, &c., go well freighted, and their passenger lists are increasing in length. In 1859 the exports from this city in that direction amounted to $682,000; in 1860, to $968,000. As during the past five months they have reached $433,488—months the least favorable of the twelve—it is estimated that the year's exports will foot up $2,000,000. From our emigrants to Sonora and Cinaloa, we hear nothing but cheering news. Happily BILLY WALKER is dead, and fillibustering is played out. Keep the peace towards Mexico, and your Pacific States are bound to reap rich harvests from our friendly Mexican relations. It is fair matter of pride that the American Nation has so grown and multiplied its area and its interests, that when the worst thing happens that patriots ever dreamed of, the whole will not suffer; that even a civil war can be localized; that a most loyal part of the Union may pursue without interruption the arts of peace, and gather, while the convulsion is in progress, the force and means to replenish the waste it causes.

GLAUCUS.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

The Slave-trade—French Zouaves Enlisting in the Confederate Army—Miscellaneous News—From Venezuela.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

The American bark *Reindeer* sailed on the 23d inst., under the pretence of going on a lawful voyage to San Antonio, coast of Africa, although it is very well known she has gone to return here with a cargo of Bozales, (African Slaves) There is another American vessel at this time fitting out in this harbor for the same unlawful traffic. I will send you her name hereafter. I much doubt if she gets off so easily, although from the great cunning exhibited by the parties engaged in this unlawful traffic, it is a matter of great difficulty to obtain sufficient legal evidence to warrant the detention of the vessels. They cunningly avoid putting on board here anything that would tend to the conviction of the vessel, such articles being supplied them after they have left the harbor by coasting schooners—consequently the task is by no means an easy one to obtain facts of a sufficiently strong character to cause the vessel's detention. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that the *Gaceta*—the Government official paper of this Island—the last paper one expects to find correct "shipping news" in, was the only one that, yesterday, had any notice of the sailing of the *Reindeer* in its columns.

Conversing a few days ago with a wealthy Spanish planter, (a man who has obtained his present position solely by his superior intelligence,) I was agreeably surprised to hear him express an opinion, that the days of Slavery were numbered; nor did he appear to express any regret thereat. "Let Spain," said he, "give us a fair compensation for our slaves, and, as far as I am concerned, she is welcome to set them all *free!*"

The *Hamburg*, from Liverpool, which you will remember I advised you of the arrival of here, having been "warned off" the mouth of the Mississippi by the United States Blockading Squadron, has 2,000 stand of arms on board, Enfield rifles, with sword-bayonets, I am told.

I hear that quite a number of French Zouaves, who served in the War with Russia, have recently arrived here from France, and been transhipped, a few at a time, in small vessels, to the coast of Florida, whence they proceeded by land to New-Orleans.

On the 21st inst. the brig *Major Barbour* arrived here, from New-Orleans, under English colors. I understand she was boarded by the *Powhatan*, off the mouth of the Mississippi, and allowed to proceed on her voyage to this port. A Dutch vessel arrived here a few days since, which had also been warned off the mouth of the river.

The French brig-of-war *Mercure* arrived here from Vera Cruz on the 22d inst.

The small-pox prevails at Remedios, and in some of the sugar estates in the jurisdiction of Matanzas. There have been many fatal cases among the latter.

On the 15th inst., a hurricane destroyed all the buildings, canes, and trees on the sugar estate La Palma, in the jurisdiction of La Cidra, in this island.

The Queen of Spain has honored Don RAFAEL DE TOCA, of this city, with the grand cross of the Royal American Order of Isabel la Cattolica.

The second battalion of the Regiment of the Queen has gone to St. Domingo. Eighteen thousand dollars and forty packages of medicine went in the same vessel.

The Spanish merchant steamer *Pelayo* arrived on the 21st inst. from St. Domingo. Having remained there a very brief period, she did not bring any letters or papers thence. The *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, in reference to this arrival, says: "Verbally, we learn that tranquillity was restored on the frontier, the Haitians having become convinced of the madness of their pretensions." The *Gaceta*, of this city, after contradicting certain reports that had been circulated here of there having been a *rencontre* between the Haitians and the Spanish troops, adds, 'that the most complete tranquillity exists in the Dominican territory, *except at the extreme frontier, where the Haitians had made their incursion.*"

VENEZUELA.—By the Royal Mail Company's steamship *Clyde*, which arrived from St. Thomas 22d inst, we have dates from Caraccas to 6th.

General PAEZ was using his most strenuous exertions to terminate the war, which prostrated the country.

The Congress had held two secret sessions. At the second session, a vote of confidence passed, 45 against 15, in favor of the Executive, the venerable Señor Dr. GAUL, between whom and Gen. PAEZ the greatest cordiality exists.

The want of specie, even to purchase articles of the first necessity, had produced a "sufficiently critical situation."

Another ship from Liverpool, the *Hero*, under the Prussian flag, having been off, but not allowed to enter the mouth of the Mississippi, arrived here the day before yesterday.

The Great Western Railway was opened for public traffic as far as Carabuzal, some seven or eight miles from the city, two or three days ago.

They have had a three-days' holiday at Carabuzal in consequence.

COMMERCIAL.—The sugar and molasses markets continue active, "without any change in rates." Exchanges, a shade easier. Freights, a small schooner, 300 hhds. capacity, was taken up yesterday to load sugar at Cardenas for New-York, at $5 per hhd.

The ship *Independence* arrived yesterday, in 111 days from Whampoa, with 337 Asiaticos, free Colonist. Only four deaths on the passage.

AFFAIRS IN GUATEMALA.

Reception of the New American Minister—His Address and the Reply of the President—State of Feeling towards the United States.

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. HOBART CANFIELD, bearer of dispatches from our Minister to Guatemala, for the early delivery of the following letter of our correspondent:

GUATEMALA CITY, C. A., Thursday, June 6, 1861.

In my last communication I informed you of the arrival of the Minister Resident of the United States to this Republic. His official reception took place on the 28th of May, and I must say was quite flattering to the few Americans present. He was received in the audience chamber of the Palace of His Excellency the President, who, in deference to our republican institutions, departed so much from his usual custom as to receive him in citizen's dress.

The presentation was a very creditable affair. Our Minister made a very neat address, and the President's reply indicated a good state of feeling for our present Administration, and much regret at the present aspect of affairs in the United States. The ceremony closed with congratulations on the part of the Government officials, that the United States was so ably represented in the person of the present Minister. I will send you a copy of the *Gaceta de Guatemala* of the 30th inst., containing the addresses delivered on the occasion of the reception. Inclosed you will find the translations. AMIGO.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA: His Excellency, the President of the United States of America, has conferred upon me the distinguished honor to reside near the Government of the Republic of Guatemala, in the quality of Minister Resident of the United States of America.

In this capacity, His Excellency the President, has directed me to express to your Excellency his sincere friendship for you personally, and his good wishes for your health and happiness. He has charged me to bear to your Excellency his earnest hope that peace and prosperity may continue with your Government and all [illegible] of your country. It is the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the present harmony and good correspondence so happily existing between the two Governments may be increased, and a more intimate, social and commercial intercourse encouraged between the people of the two countries.

It is believed that such increased friendly intercourse will greatly add to the mutual prosperity of both Republics.

To consummate these good results, the President and Government of the United States will most heartily coöperate with your Excellency and the Government of Guatemala. The rights and interests of the citizens of Guatemala who may visit or reside in the United States for pleasure or business will receive the especial attention of the Government of the United States, and their persons and property guarded with paternal care. The present domestic difficulties in portions of the United States are regarded by the Government as transitory, and it is confidently believed that they will soon subside without serious interruption to the general prosperity of the country. I am directed by His Excellency the President, to explain to your Excellency and the Government of Guatemala, that the present disturbances have had their origin only in popular passion, excited under novel circumstances of very transient character, and that not one person of well-balanced mind has attempted to show that dismemberment of the Union would be permanently conducive to the safety and welfare of even his own State or section, much less all the States and sections of the United States.

The people themselves still retain and cherish a profound confidence in our happy Constitution, together with a veneration and affection for it such as no other form of Government ever received at the hands of those for whom it was established. The experience of history teaches that every Government has at times been disturbed by local discontent but the prompt and impartial administration of the laws, the just protection of persons and property, tempered with paternal kindness by the Government, will in time insure willing obedience from all.

The Government and people of the United States are no exception to the laws of God, that guide the destinies of nations and of men. Relying upon the obedience of both to his will, it is believed we soon shall see all parts of the United States enjoying the peace and happiness that now blesses your own delightful country.

I avail myself of the present occasion to renew to your Excellency my profound respect and esteem for you personally, and to thank you and the people of your country, whom I have heretofore known for your and their constant kindness and hospitality.

If, by returning to your beautiful country, where I find so many cherished friends, I can add to a more intimate friendship between the two Governments and people, thereby increasing the prosperity and happiness of both countries—then, indeed, the desire of my heart will have become accomplished.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

MR. MINISTER.—It is gratifying to me to receive the letter which accredits you as Minister resident of the United States in this republic.

I fully appreciate the value of the sentiment of friendship toward this country, and to me personally, expressed by you on the part of His Excellency the President of the United States; and I can assure you that the Government and people of Guatemala respond in the most cordial friendship for the republic you represent, and for the distinguished statesman who has been raised to the head of the Government by the votes of his countrymen.

You will find in me the best disposition to do all things that may contribute to the development of the relations, social as well as commercial, between the two countries, and to increase more and more intimately the friendship which now unites them.

God tries from time to time the nations of the earth with disturbances and difficulties, and He hath now submitted the United States to that common law. It is my earnest wish to soon see realized the hope you express in the name of the President of that republic, that these disturbances which now exist may be transitory, and that they be satisfactorily arranged.

I hope and believe the patriotic and wise men who now guide the destinies of those States, may find means for the reëstablishment of peace, and that the wonderful prosperity they have attained may not be interrupted. I pray most fervently that Divine Providence, who hath for so many years favored your country, may put a speedy end to the evils which now afflict it, and may continue pouring upon it His blessings.

You may assure His Excellency, the President of the United States, that the choice he has made of you for the honorable charge of representing that friendly Republic among us, has been extremely agreeable to me. Your personal character, that I have heretofore had occasion to appreciate and esteem, and the sympathy you have shown for Guatemala, are to me sure guarantee for the maintenance of the good relations which so happily subsist between Guatemala and the United States, and that the development of these relations will result in the mutual benefit of both countries.

Receive, Señor Minister, my most cordial welcome and my best wishes for the happiness of the great Republic you represent, and for its worthy President.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

First Intelligence of War in the United States—Politics Quiet in Chili—More Bankruptcies—The Railway to Santiago—The Coming Elections, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, June 3, 1861.

To-day the British Steamer *Bogota* leaves for Panama. She brought the startling intelligence of war actually broken out in our native land. We have eleven days to wait now for further information. Then hope for 18 days later news.

Here everything is quiet politically.

In business circles, too quiet, by far. The complaint is of nothing to do. I called on a merchant recently, who was studying Spanish for want of occupation.

There have been more bankruptcies in Santiago. Few failures have taken place here, but in the end our merchants of Valparaiso will feel the effect of these failures, through traders in the interior owing them.

A family called ORTUZAR, landholders to a large amount, have recently failed. Report says the amount of their aggregate indebtedness is two millions. Oddly as it may sound to hear of a family failing in business, still that is the fact, owing to the practice of these relatives mutually indorsing for each other. A surprising recklessness in this respect has been brought to light by these events. A man who probably has not fifty thousand dollars in the world, in his own right, was found to be compromised by indorsements alone, given not in way of business either, but to help his relations, who were an awfully extensive circle, to the enormous sum of two hundred thousand dollars. In his circle of friends one did not know how much he owed, but calculated the amount at three hundred thousand; it proved to be just double that amount; for assets he had 20,000 fanegas, about 50,000 bushels of wheat, and that was all he had to meet his heavy indebtedness.

The railway to Santiago is at a standstill from this cause. OVALLE, the contractor, has failed in business and cannot go on with the work. As yet, the Company have not been able to extricate the business from his hands.

The tunnel on the same line, this side of Ruillota, is going forward pretty well.

The proposal to change the route to Melipilla is still under consideration, and will not be settled till the elections have passed by.

These will be held at the close of this month, on the 25th. The President is to be chosen. PEREZ is the candidate, and no doubt he will be chosen. There appears to be no organized opposition.

The New Gas Company is getting ready for operations. On the 6th inst. a meeting is to be held of stockholders. WALLIS, formerly engineer of the other Company, is here, and will carry on the work of the new one. He has recovered $5,000 from SANCHEZ, of the other Company for violation of contract. Gas has been wretchedly bad of late. The Chili coal gives a poor quality of gas, and must have a good supply of Scotch Boghead coal mixed with it. The Company is, therefore, tempted to use the cheaper coal, and are by no means proof against the temptation. The only cure will be a rival Company. The project for this is headed by J. E. RAMIREZ.

A street railway is to be laid at last. Bids for contracts have been called for, and some have been received. An American from Baltimore, named MEYERS, stands a fair chance of getting the contract. He has shown himself a practical man in work already intrusted to him.

H. B. M.'s sloop-of-war *Alert* is here, to sail soon for England. SOUTH PACIFIC.

Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The best conducted journals are liable to error, and at times may become the organs of intentional misrepresentation. Such has evidently been the case in your paper of this morning, in reference to the above-named railroad. Your reporter has been imposed upon. Rival companies are industriously engaged in giving circulation to false reports, with a view to damage the business of this road, and from these sources your reporter has no doubt received his information. In referring to the departure of the "Massachusetts Glorious Eleventh," your reporter says they left New-York for Washington *via* New-Jersey Central and Harrisburgh, and then adds:

"It is rumored that the reason why they were sent by this roundabout way was because a member of the Cabinet has stock in the railroad."

Now, as far as the New-Jersey Central is concerned, this is unqualifiedly false. No member of the Cabinet, nor any other prominent politician, owns one dollar's worth of stock in this railroad. But even if it were so, it would not at all affect the case. The question, after all, would be, "Does this route possess any advantages over the others? I claim that it does, *especially for regiments which have heavy baggage trains.* I will now briefly state the case.

1. As to distance. From New-York to Washington, by way of Philadelphia, is 232 miles; by way of Harrisburgh, 302 miles—difference, 70 miles. But as a set-off against this greater distance, this route possesses this advantage—*the regiment can be carried through from Elizabethport to Washington without change of cars.* Every person acquainted with the transportation of troops and heavy military baggage and stores will at once appreciate this advantage. Now, then, look at the other route. At Philadelphia the whole regiment and every ounce of baggage has to be taken off the cars, marched and drawn four miles through the city; then reloaded on the Philadelphi, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. At Havre de Grace all the men have to leave the cars and cross the river on the ferry boat. On arrival at Baltimore the same process has to be enacted as at Philadelphia. The remainder of the journey is performed on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

2. As it regards time. The difference of time on the two routes is: By the Philadelphia route, from 18 to 20 hours; by the Harrisburgh route it can easily be performed in from 25 to 27 hours. I now appeal to any candid man, acquainted with military affairs, which is the preferable route—the one on which the men and baggage can be carried through without change of cars, or the one on which so many shipments and reshipments have to be made? I think there can be no difficulty or doubt on the matter. My object in sending this correction and explanation is that the public, and especially the military portion of it, may be able to see for themselves the exact state of the case in reference to those two routes.

I remain, yours respectfully, N. D.

ELIZABETHPORT, July 1, 1861.

[The reporter's error was simply one of location. Mr. CAMERON, the Cabinet Officer he referred to, has no interest in the New-Jersey Central Railroad, but he is the principal owner of the Northern Central Railroad, over which the troops who take this line travel between Harrisburgh and Baltimore.—ED. TIMES.]

FROM WISCONSIN.

The LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad—Misrepresentations of Correspondents—Slanders on Wisconsin.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Friday, June 28, 1861.

A correspondent, calling himself "L'Occident," writing from Milwaukee to the TIMES, his letter appearing in the issue of the 26th, which has just reached us here, makes very poor concealment of his delight at the cold shoulder said to have been turned by New-York capitalists to the War Loan from this State. The truth is, that the loan has never been offered in market; but our State Treasurer, being in New-York two weeks since, showed the law to sundry capitalists, who, on examination, found that the Legislature had made a bungling business of it, so that cautious capitalists abroad can easily be excused for not being prompt to invest. However, $800,000 of the $1,000,000 authorized (all that is wanted at present) has been taken by our own bankers in the State, at rates equivalent to *par*, payable 60 per cent. in gold and 40 per cent. in bills on par banks.

But your "L'Occident" succeeds very clearly, to his own satisfaction, in throwing the blame for our supposed failure to dispose of the bonds in New-York on the Governor, because that officer refused and still refuses to give to the La Crosse Railroad Company (whatever that Company is just now) a title to any of the lands granted to this State by Congress. The Governor has acted in strict discharge of his duty. The Company was required, by the law of October, 1856, to complete two sections of road, to wit: From Columbus to Portage City, and from Madison to Portage City, some eighty miles in all, by December, 1858. This the Company did not do—did not build a mile of this portion of the road within that time, and has not built a mile of it to this day. This is the "quibble" which your *accurate* correspondent says is raised by Gov. RANDALL, as an objection to the handing over of the lands. This being understood by your readers, his argument, drawn from his premises, may be appreciated.

One has generally to go abroad, in these days, to learn what is doing at home. And so we find "L'Occident," writing from Milwaukee, slandering those who are laboring with zeal to prepare our regiments for service, and asserting that "rumor says that peculation has interposed its corrupting fingers to annoy the soldiers and disgrace the cause." No such charge has been made against any man connected with the service—not one—except in general terms by an infamous secession sheet at Milwaukee, which, refusing to die when the Democratic Party died, continues to brave public indignation. The charge is simply malicious. If any responsible person should present to the Governor an accusation of the kind, he would cause an investigation to be made forthwith. Our regiments go forth well provided, and still we manage to get along at reasonable expense, by careful contracts, and our State officers deserve better of their constituents than to have such slurs cast upon them by anonymous and irresponsible parties. We are just about forwarding the last of six regiments to Washington, and they will be found as good men as any in the service, fully paid by the State to the time of their departure hence, well equipped and provided for, and at far less expense than in several other States. MADISON.

A Vindication of Col. Emory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

A letter in the NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3, signed "Observer," contains several errors respecting an officer of the United States Army, which I desire to correct, and I request the favor of you to publish the following narrative:

Col. EMORY left Washington on the 26th day of March last for his post in the Indian country, believing that peace was to be preserved, and taking with him a portion of his family, in the expectation that his wife, with the other children, would join him in the Summer, after the eldest son, then a cadet at West Point, should have graduated.

Soon after his arrival, in April, he received the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter, accompanied by a thousand rumors, such as the resignation of Gen. SCOTT, the abandonment of Washington, the breaking up of the Government, &c. In a moment of confusion and despair, he wrote his resignation, and inclosed it to his brother in Maryland, to hand in, if matters were as he supposed them to be. This misstep was taken, not from disloyalty to the Government, for he never dreamed of serving against the United States, but that he might return home and protect his family.

The very day after Col. EMORY had sent his resignation, his command was threatened by the Secessionists of Arkansas and Texas, and he saw the necessity of concentrating and withdrawing it from the country to avoid the difficulties which had proved so disastrous to the army in Texas.

He at once determined to recall his resignation; he telegraphed to friends in Washington to intercept it if it should be sent in. He also wrote to that effect. He sent his telegrams and letters by an Indian to Fort Smith, at great expense, but the Secessionists who had possession of that place must have prevented them from being forwarded.

Col. EMORY concentrated the troops, six companies of cavalry and five of infantry, and marched out of the country to Leavenworth. He was continually threatened by bodies of Secessionists, but did not lose a man or any Government property, bringing home property worth half a million to the United States.

When he arrived at Leavenworth, he found to his deep sorrow that his resignation had been received and accepted. He came immediately home, and tried to recall it. Gen. SCOTT wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, expressing his perfect satisfaction at the faithful manner in which Mr. EMORY had followed out his instructions, and recommending that he should be restored to his command, if possible—if not, that he should receive an appointment in one of the new regiments.

Mr. CAMERON did not deem it expedient to restore him to his old command, but appointed him Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Cavalry.

Had Col. EMORY been a traitor would he have pursued the course he did?

The papers have charged him with leaving his resignation with his brother. This is untrue: he sent it from Fort Washita. They also charge him with having been tempted by an appointment from Maryland. This is also untrue; none having ever been offered. Again, they charge him with having spent his life in Washington, whereas almost his whole life has been spent on the frontier. Again, he is charged with being Gov. FLOYD'S confidential friend, when the truth is he was never consulted by that arch traitor.

Col. EMORY'S present appointment is not a promotion; he was Lieutenant-Colonel when he resigned, and Col. LEE'S resignation would have made him a full Colonel.

There is no danger of this case being made a *precedent*, as it is distinctly placed by the Department on the ground of services rendered to the United States Government.

We want officers, like Col. EMORY, who combine great courage and daring with military skill and science. Those who know WM. H. EMORY, feel assured that under any circumstances, Maryland or no Maryland, he will be true to the flag under which he has served for so many years. His stand has been taken, and it is to be hoped the Senate of the United States will not prevent the Government from having the services of a brave and experienced officer, whose reappointment has been strongly recommended by our venerable Commander-in-chief. JUSTICE.

IMPORTANT DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

OUR NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1861.

SIR: When the change of Administration took place, in March last, the Navy Department was organized on a peace establishment. Such vessels as were in condition for service were chiefly on distant stations, and those which constituted the home squadron were most of them in the Gulf of Mexico. Congress had adjourned without making provision for any extraordinary emergency, and the appropriations for naval purposes indicated that only ordinary current expenses were anticipated.

Extraordinary events which have since transpired have called for extraordinary action on the part of the Government, demanding a large augmentation of the naval force, and the recall of almost the whole of our foreign squadrons for service on our own coasts.

The total number of vessels in the Navy, of all classes, on the 4th of March, was ninety, carrying, or designed to carry, about 2,415 guns.

Excluding vessels on the stocks, those unfinished, those used as stationary storeships and receiving ships, and those considered inexpedient to repair, the available force was:

	Guns.
1 ship-of-the-line	84
8 frigates	400
20 sloops	406
3 brigs	16
3 storeships	7
6 steam frigates	212
5 first class steam sloops	90
4 first-class side-wheel steamers	46
8 second-class steam sloops	45
5 third class screw steamers	28
4 second-class side-wheel steamers	8
2 steam tenders	4
69	1,346

Of this force the following were in commission, the remainder being in ordinary, dismantled, &c.;

	Guns.
2 frigates	100
11 sloops	232
3 storeships	7
1 screw frigate	12
5 first-class steam sloops	90
3 side-wheel steamers	35
8 second-class steam sloops	45
5 third-class screw steamers	28
3 side-wheel steamers	5
1 steam tender	1
42	555

These vessels had a complement, exclusive of officers and marines, of about 7,600 men, and nearly all of them were on foreign stations. The home squadron consisted of 12 vessels, carrying 187 guns and 2,000 men. Of this squadron only four small vessels, carrying 25 guns and about 280 men, were in Northern ports.

With so few vessels in commission on our coast, and our crews in distant seas, the Department was very indifferently prepared to meet the exigency that was rising. Every movement was closely watched by the disaffected, and threatened to precipitate measures that the country seemed anxious to avoid. Demoralization prevailed among the officers, many of whom, occupying the most prominent positions, betrayed symptoms of that infidelity which has dishonored the service. But while so many officers were unfaithful, the crews, to their honor be it recorded, were true and reliable, and have maintained, through every trial and under all circumstances, their devotion to the Union and the flag. Unfortunately, however, few comparatively of these gallant men were within the call of the Department at that eventful period. They, as well as the ships, were abroad.

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD

The sloop-of-war *Cumberland*, the flag-ship of Commodore PENDERGRAST, arrived opportunely in the Chesapeake on the 23d of March; and as this was the only vessel of any considerable capacity in these waters that was manned, I detained her at Norfolk to await events that were gradually developing in Virginia and the adjoining States.

The Navy-yard at Norfolk, protected by no fortress or garrison, has always been a favored dépôt with the Government. It was filled with arms and munitions, and several ships were in the harbor, dismantled and in ordinary, and in no condition to be moved, had there been men to move them. There were, however, no seamen there or on home stations to man these vessels, or even one of them of the larger class, and any attempt to withdraw them, or either of them, without a crew, would, in the then sensitive and disturbed condition of the public mind, have betrayed alarm and distrust, and been likely to cause difficulty.

Apprehensive, however, that action might be necessary, the commandant of the yard was, early in April, advised of this feeling, and cautioned to extreme vigilance and circumspection. These admonitions were, a few days later, repeated to Commodore MCCAULEY. This commandant, whose patriotism and fidelity were not doubted, was surrounded by officers in whom he placed confidence; but most of them, as events soon proved, were faithless to the flag and the country.

On the 10th of April, Commodore MCCAULEY was ordered to put the shipping and public property in condition to be moved and placed beyond danger, should it become necessary; but in doing this he was warned to take no steps that could give needless alarm. The steam frigate *Merrimack* could, it was believed, were her machinery in order, be made available in this emergency, not only to extricate herself, but the other shipping in the harbor. Not knowing, however, who could be confided in to take charge of her, a Commander and two Engineers were detailed to proceed to Norfolk for that purpose. Two days after, on the 12th of April, the department directed that the *Merrimack* should be prepared to proceed to Philadelphia with the utmost dispatch. It was stated that to repair the engine and put it in working condition would require four weeks. Discrediting this report, the Engineer-in-Chief was ordered to proceed forthwith in person, and attend to the necessary preparations.

On the 16th of April the commandant was directed to lose no time in placing armament on board the *Merrimack*; to get the *Plymouth* and *Dolphin* beyond danger; to have the *Germantown* in a condition to be towed out, and to put the more valuable public property, ordnance, stores, &c., on shipboard, so that they could, at any moment, be moved beyond danger.

Such was the energy and dispatch of the Engineer-in-Chief that on the 16th the Department was advised by the commandant of the yard that on the 17th the *Merrimack* would be ready for temporary service; but when, on the afternoon of that day, the Engineer-in-Chief reported her ready for steam, Commodore MCCAULEY refused to have her fired up. Fires were, however, built early the next morning, and at 9 o'clock the engines were working, engineers, firemen, &c., on board, but the commandant still refused to permit her to be moved, and in the afternoon gave directions to draw the fires. The cause of this refusal to move the *Merrimack* has no explanation other than that of misplaced confidence in his junior officers who opposed it.

As soon as this fatal error was reported to the Department, orders were instantly issued to Commodore PAULDING to proceed forthwith to Norfolk, with such officers and marines as could be obtained, and take command of all the vessels afloat on that station; to repel force by force, and prevent the ships and public property, at all hazards, from passing into the hands of the insurrectionists. But when that officer reached Norfolk, on the evening of Saturday, the 20th, he found that the powder magazine had already been seized, and that an armed force had commenced throwing up batteries in the vicinity. The commandant of the yard, after refusing to permit the vessels to be moved on Thursday, and omitting it on Friday, ordered them to be scuttled on Saturday evening, and they were sinking when Commodore PAULDING, with the force under his command, arrived at Norfolk. This officer, knowing that to sink the ships would be only a temporary deprivation to the insurgents, who would, when in full possession of the place, again have them afloat, ordered the torch to be applied to the sinking ships. Pursuant to instructions, he also destroyed, so far as he was able with his limited force, the public property in the yard, before abandoning the place.

The *Cumberland* was towed down the river, and passed, after some little delay, over the obstructions that had been sunk in the channel to prevent her removal.

This unfortunate calamity at Norfolk not only deprived the Government of several vessels, but of a large amount of ordnance and stores which had there accumulated. In preventing the shipping and property from passing into the hands of the insurgents, who had gathered in considerable force in that vicinity under Gen. TALLIAFERRO, Commodore PAULDING, the officers and those under them, performed their duty, and carried out, so far as was in their power, the wishes of the Government and the instructions of the Department.

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.

The demonstration at Norfolk was but one of a series of measures that occurred at that juncture. Simultaneously with it, Baltimore appeared in insurrection, and by force and violence destroyed the railroad communication and cut off mail and telegraphic facilities between the seat of Government and the States North. In this crisis it became necessary to act with promptness and vigor. There could be neither hesitation nor delay when the Government and the country were imperiled, and the Department took measures accordingly.

Believing that the emergency not only justified but absolutely required that all the public armed vessels should be forthwith completed and equipped for service, orders were given to that effect, and in addition thereto the commandants of the Navy-yards in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia were directed to purchase or charter, arm, equip and man steamers which, upon examination, might be found fit or easily convertible into armed vessels suitable for the public service in order to support the Government and enforce the laws.

To carry into effect the proclamations whereby communication with the ports of the insurgent States was interdicted, and an embargo or blockade declared, it became necessary to concentrate almost all the naval force of the country upon the Atlantic coast, at and south of the Chesapeake Bay and in the Gulf of Mexico. This extensive line of sea-board, embracing an extent of nearly 3,000 miles, with its numerous harbors and inlets, was deemed too extensive for a single command, and the naval force to carry into effect the proclamation and execute the laws has consequently been arranged into two squadrons. The command of the first of them, the Atlantic Squadron, has been confided to Flag officer SILAS H. STRINGHAM, and the second, or Gulf Squadron, is under command of Flag-officer WILLIAM MERVINE.

Before either of these gentlemen could appear on the station assigned him, Flag-officer PENDERGRAST, in command of the Home Squadron, established non intercourse, and gave notice to foreigners of an embargo or effective blockade, at Hampton Roads, on April 30. It is due to this officer to say that he has rendered essential and active service not only before but after the arrival of his senior on that station.

Flag-officer STRINGHAM reached Hampton Roads with the *Minnesota*, his flag ship, on the 13th of May, and entered upon his duties with such force as the department in so brief a period was able to place at his disposal; and illegal commerce by the insurgents, in disregard of national laws, is almost entirely suppressed.

The *Niagara*, which arrived at Boston from Japan on the 24th of April, was immediately despatched to New-York for necessary repairs, before proceeding off Charleston harbor, whither her energetic commander was directed and promptly repaired, to prevent illegal commerce from that port. In the meantime, information reached the department of large shipments of arms and munitions of war in Europe, destined for New Orleans and Mobile. Believing it of primary importance that this shipment should, if possible, be intercepted, and its landing prevented, Capt. MCKEAN was directed to proceed to the Gulf for that purpose; and the *Harriet Lane* was ordered to Charleston, to take the place of the *Niagara* before that port.

Flag-officer MERVINE left Boston in the *Mississippi* in advance of his flag ship, the *Colorado*, and arrived in the Gulf on the 8th of June. Previous to his arrival an embargo or blockade of the Mississippi River, and some of the principal ports on the Gulf had been commenced, and has been since vigorously maintained and enforced.

As the Constitution declares that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over another," and also that "no State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States;" and as in several of the States the insurgents had, in utter disregard and violation of these express provisions of the Constitution and the laws, assumed to give a preference, by unauthorized regulations of commerce or revenue, to the ports of certain States over the ports of other States, and had assumed, without consent of the Congress, to lay imposts or duties on imports and exports, and that, too, not for the use of the Treasury of the United States, but to deprive it of revenue, it became a duty of paramount necessity, acting under the express authority of the act of 1807, authorizing the use of the Navy in "causing the laws to be executed," to suppress, by an armed naval force before the principal ports, these illegal and unconstitutional proceedings; to assert the supremacy of the Federal laws, and to prevent any preference, by commercial regulation, to the ports of any of the States.

In carrying into effect these principles, and in suppressing the attempts to evade and resist them, and in order to maintain the Constitution and execute the laws, it became necessary to interdict commerce at those ports where duties could not be collected, the laws maintained and executed, and where the officers of the Government were not tolerated or permitted to exercise their functions. In performing this domestic municipal duty, the property and interests of foreigners became to some extent involved in our home questions, and with a view of extending to them every comity that the circumstances would justify, the rules of blockade were adopted, and, as far as practicable, made applicable to the cases that occurred under this embargo or non-intercourse of the insurgent States. The commanders of the squadrons were directed to permit the vessels of foreigners to depart within fifteen days, as in cases of actual effective blockade, and their vessels were not to be seized unless they attempted, after having been once warned off, to enter an interdicted port in disregard of such warning.

The questions presented under this extraordinary conjuncture of affairs were novel, and, not having been in all their extent anticipated by our laws, some further penal legislation, especially in relation to the law of forfeiture, may be needed to meet the exigency and render the Government more effective.

STEAM GUN-BOATS AND SLOOPS.

The necessity of an augmentation of our Navy in order to meet the crisis, aid in suppressing insurrection, and assist in causing the laws to be executed at all the ports, was immediately felt, and a class of vessels different in some respects from any that were in the service, to act as sentinels on the coast, was required. On the spur of the moment transport steamers were secured; but, though made capable of sustaining a small armament, they were not such vessels as would perform continuous duty off the harbors in all weathers. They will, it is believed, answer a temporary purpose for the Summer months, but a stronger and different description of vessel is necessary for the Autumn and Winter. The Department, besides purchasing, has, therefore, contracted for the building of twenty-three gunboats, each of about five hundred tons burden; and has made preliminary arrangements for several larger and fleeter vessels, which shall not only aid in preventing illegal commerce, but be made particularly serviceable in suppressing depredations on that which is legal. Both of these classes are of sizes inferior to the sloops-of-war ordered by the last Congress.

The Department, in carrying the order of the last session into effect, directed the construction of two vessels at each of the four yards, making eight instead of seven to be built. In consequence of the great activity and heavy demands at all the yards to equip and prepare every available vessel for service, the construction of these sloops has been retarded, but is now being prosecuted with vigor, and we may expect they will be completed at the earliest possible period.

The authority for these purchases and contracts is to be found in the necessities and condition of the country and the times. The action of the Department may require the sanction of Congress to give it validity. If it shall be asserted that an error has been committed in thus providing for the wants of the service and the Government, a much greater error would have been committed, it is believed, in the omission to have made such provision under the existing necessities.

VESSELS IN SERVICE.

Of the 69 vessels, carrying 1,346 guns, herein before mentioned as available for service on the 4th of March last, the *Levant* has been given up as lost in the Pacific; the steamer *Fulton* was seized at Pensacola; and one frigate, two sloops, and one brig were burnt at Norfolk. These vessels carried 172 guns. The other vessels destroyed at Norfolk were considered worthless, and are not included in the list of available vessels.

These losses left at the disposal of the Department 62 vessels, carrying 1,174 guns, all of which are now, or soon will be, in commission, with the exception of the—

Vermont, ship-of-the-line	84
Brandywine, frigate	50
Decatur, sloop, at San Francisco	16
John Hancock, steam tender, at San Francisco	3

There has recently been added to the Navy, by purchase, 12 steamers, carrying from 2 to 9 guns each, and 3 sailing vessels. There have been chartered 9 steamers, carrying from 2 to 9 guns each. By these additions the naval force in commission has been increased to 82 vessels, carrying upwards of 1,100 guns, and with a complement of about 13,000 men, exclusive of officers and marines. There are also several steamboats and other small craft which are temporarily in the service of the Department.

Purchases of sailing ships have been made for transporting coals to the steamers that are performing duty as sentinels before the principal harbors. It would be inexpedient and attended with much loss of time, as well as great additional expense, to compel the steamers when short of fuel to leave their stations and proceed to the nearest dépôt, distant in most cases several hundred miles, to obtain a supply. In the absence of any proper or suitable stations or buildings for storing coals, hulks have been provided, to be anchored at some convenient place for the use of the squadron.

The squadron on the Atlantic coast, under the command of Flag-Officer S. H. STRINGHAM, consists of 22 vessels, 296 guns, and 3,300 men.

The squadron in the Gulf, under the command of Flag-Officer WILLIAM MERVINE, consists of 21 vessels, 282 guns and 3,500 men.

Additions have been made to each of the squadrons of two or three small vessels that have been captured and taken into the service. The steamers *Pawnee* and *Pocahontas*, and the flotilla under the late Commander WARD, with several steamboats in charge of naval officers, have been employed on the Potomac River, to prevent communication with that portion of Virginia which is in insurrection. Great service has been rendered by this armed force, which has been vigilant in intercepting supplies, and in protecting transports and supply vessels in their passage up and down the Potomac.

The flotilla on the 27th ultimo met with a serious and sad loss in the death of its gallant commander, JAMES H. WARD, who died at his post, while covering the retreat of his men from the assault of an overpowering number of rebel enemies. In the death of Commander WARD the Navy has lost a brave officer, who has enriched it by military and scientific contributions, served it faithfully in varied spheres, and promised much for it in the future.

The squadron in the Pacific, under the command of Flag-Officer JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, consists of 6 vessels, 82 guns and 1,000 men.

The West India squadron is under the command of Flag Officer G. J. PENDERGRAST, who has been temporarily on duty, with his flag ship, the *Cumberland*, at Norfolk and Hampton Roads, since the 23d of March. He will, at an early day, transfer his flag to the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, and proceed southward, having in charge our interests on the Mexican and Central American coasts, and in the West India Islands.

The East India, Mediterranean, Brazil and African squadrons, excepting one vessel of each of the two latter, have been recalled.

The return of these vessels will add to the force for service in the Gulf and on the Atlantic coast about 200 guns and 2,500 men.

RESIGNATION AND DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

Since the 4th of March two hundred and fifty-nine officers of the Navy have resigned their commissions or been dismissed from the service. This diminution of officers, at a time when the force was greatly enlarged, and when the whole naval armament of the country was put in requisition, has compelled the Department to send many of our public vessels to sea without a full complement of officers. To some extent this deficiency has been supplied by gentlemen formerly connected with the Navy, who had retired to civil pursuits in peaceable times, but who, in the spirit of true patriotism, came promptly forward in the hour of their country's peril, and made voluntary tender of their services to sustain the flag and the country. The Department gladly availed itself of the tender thus patriotically made, and received these gentlemen into the service in the capacity of acting Lieutenants. The alacrity with which they presented themselves for duty in any position the Government might assign them, when others who had been the trusted and honored recipients of Government favors were deserting the standard, was no less honorable to them than to the profession which they adorned and the country which they loved.

ENLISTMENT OF SEAMEN.

The authorized increase of enlistment and the immediate establishment of naval rendezvous at all the principal seaports, with an abbreviation of the term of enlistment, enabled the Department to recruit a sufficient number of seamen to man the vessels added to the service with almost as much rapidity as they could be prepared, armed and equipped. Only one or two ships have experienced any detention for want of a crew, and none beyond two or three days. At no period of our history has the naval force had so great and rapid an increase, and never have our seamen come forward with more alacrity and zeal to serve the country.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Naval School and public property at Annapolis attracted the attention of the disloyal and disaffected about the period when the conspiracy culminated. Some demonstrations were made towards seizing the property, and also the frigate *Constitution*, which had been placed at Annapolis, in connection with the school, for the benefit of the youths who were being educated for the public service. Prompt measures rescued the frigate and Government property from desecration and plunder, and the young men, under the superintendence and guidance of Capt. BLAKE, contributed, in no small degree, to the result. As it was impossible, in the then existing condition of affairs in Annapolis and in Maryland, to continue the school at that point, and as the valuable public property was in jeopardy, it became necessary to remove the institution elsewhere. Newport, R. I., presented many advantages, and the War Department tendered Fort Adams for the temporary occupation of the students, which was at once accepted, and the school, with the frigate and other public property, were removed thither. Although the numbers at the school are reduced by the resignation of nearly every student from the insurrectionary region, and a call of the elder classes to active professional duty, the younger classes that remain form a nucleus to reëstablish and give vitality to the institution.

Some legislation will be necessary, not only in relation to what has been done, but with a view to the future continued success of the school, which has already accomplished so much towards the efficiency and elevation of the Navy. By the existing law the appointment of students can be made only upon recommendation of the member of Congress from the district in which the applicant resides, and in case he omits to make selection of a suitable person there is no way provided to fill the vacancy. In consequence of this regulation the school has not its authorized number, for nearly one-third of the districts neglect or refuse to be represented at the academy, and there is no legal way of supplying this deficiency from other districts, although the applications are numerous.

Congress must provide for this deficit, and it is, moreover, worthy of consideration, whether for a period, at least, the numbers in the school should not be increased, until a full complement of officers is supplied.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

In the ordnance branch of the service there has been great activity, and the works at the Navy-yard in this city have been in constant operation, day and night, to meet, as far as possible, the extraordinary demands that have been made. When the late Commandant of the Washington Yard, on the 22d of April, declined further connection with the Government, and was dismissed the service, it was believed that the true interest of the country would be promoted by placing the yard and foundry in charge of the efficient and capable officer whose reputation in connection with ordnance is national. If his rank did not, according to usage, entitle him to the position, his merit did. To obviate difficulty, and place that branch of the service in proper working condition, I would recommend that there be appointed an officer, to be known as the Director of Ordnance, who shall, under the Department, have the immediate supervision of the manufacture, description and supply of ordnance for the Navy, in all its details.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The Observatory, for many years under the superintendence of an officer who had gained distinguished reputation in connection with the institution, was abandoned by him in a very abrupt manner on the 20th of April. On receiving intelligence that he had, without previous intimation of his intention, deserted the post that had been confided to him, a gentleman eminently adapted to the place, who had, moreover, been early identified with the Observatory, was at once placed in the position. It gives me pleasure to say that in many respects the change has been an improvement, while I trust that neither the country nor the cause of science will experience any detriment therefrom.

A change or modification of the law regulating the Navy ration seems necessary to meet the existing condition of things. Nearly the whole of the present naval strength of the country is employed on a particular service, which extends along the coast, an effective force being stationed at each of the principal harbors. It is important that the vessels should remain on duty at their stations as long as possible, to guard the coast and prevent illegal commerce. That they may do this satisfactorily, it is essential that the crews have frequent supplies of fresh provisions and other necessaries conducive to health. The Department has already so far innovated as to send forward a cargo of fresh supplies, and it proposes to continue thus to supply the crews of the squadron until the insurrection is suppressed. Provisions and stores will in this manner be dispatched with supplies of all kinds that may be required for the subsistence and health of the crews. Communication with each of the principal stations will be established by these dispatch boats, which will carry to and receive from the squadrons letters, convey recruits, bring home invalids, and while performing these services will also discharge coast guard duty.

INCREASE OF SURGEONS.

An increase of the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons is also recommended, in conformity with the suggestions of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. A copy of his report is herewith transmitted. The deficiencies that at present exist will doubtless soon be filled, but the full complement allowed by the existing law is inadequate to the present requirements of the service.

ACTING PAYMASTERS.

The additional number of vessels employed called for additional paymasters beyond the number limited by law, and the Department, under the existing necessity, appointed acting Paymasters. Where this appointment has been necessary it has usually been connected with that of Captain's Clerk, who has been required to give bonds for the money intrusted to his hands, and his confidential relations with his commander have been such that it has been deemed a further security. I would recommend that there be an increase of the corps of Paymasters, or perhaps it may be well to have a class of Assistant Paymasters at a less compensation and with less responsibility. The minor appointment may be made a preliminary step to the more important office of Paymaster.

INCREASE OF THE MARINE CORPS.

It became necessary to enlarge the marine corps, in order that it should correspond in some degree with the general increase of other branches of the service. Under the authority of the Act of Congress of 1849, two additions have been made to this corps, which now consists of 2,500 privates, but the officers, except the force composing the staff, remain the same in point of numbers as when the corps consisted of but 1,000 men. This number is altogether insufficient, and it is therefore recommended that there be an additional number created, and if the session is sufficiently prolonged an entire reorganization of the corps may be expedient.

MASTERS AND MASTERS' MATES.

There has been, from necessity, a large number of acting masters and masters' mates appointed from the commercial marine to meet the wants of the service. These officers, generally of great experience and intelligence, and occupying the highest position in the merchant service, have voluntarily come forward and offered themselves for useful duty on board our public vessels, where they are contributing to the efficiency of the Navy.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS, OR FLOATING BATTERIES.

Much attention has been given, within the last few years, to the subject of floating batteries, or iron clad steamers. Other governments, and particularly France and England, have made it a special object, in connection with naval improvements; and the ingenuity and inventive faculties of our own countrymen have also been stimulated, by recent occurrences, toward the construction of this class of vessels. The period is, perhaps, not one best adapted to heavy expenditures by the way of experiment, and the time and attention of some of those who are most competent to investigate and form correct conclusions on this subject, are otherwise employed. I would, however, recommend the appointment of a proper and competent board to inquire into and report in regard to a measure so important; and it is for Congress to decide whether, on a favorable report, they will order one or more iron-clad steamers, or floating batteries, to be constructed, with a view to perfect protection from the effects of present ordnance at short range, and make an appropriation for that purpose.

It is nearly twenty years since a gentleman of New-Jersey, possessing wealth and talent, projected the construction of a floating battery, and the Government aided the work by a liberal appropriation. The death of this gentleman a few years since interrupted the prosecution of this experiment, and application has been recently made by his surviving brother, the authorities of New-Jersey, and others, for additional means to carry it forward to completion. The amount asked is of such magnitude as to require special investigation by a competent board, who shall report as to the expediency and practicability of the experiment before so large an expenditure should be authorized.

INCREASE IN CLERICAL FORCE.

An increase in the clerical force of the Department is indispensable, and its organization may be in some respects modified and improved. The present session having been called for special purposes, it may be deemed inexpedient to enter upon general legislation; but the greatly increased labor renders it necessary that there should be a temporary increase of clerks, and I would, in this connection, and as a part of this improvement and addition, recommend an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on whom might be devolved many of the details that now occupy no inconsiderable portion of the time of the Secretary, and from which he might be relieved.

The *Levant* sloop-of-war, Commander WM. E. HUNT, sailed from Panama in May, 1860, for the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of inquiring, at the suggestion of the Department of State, into the disbursement at those islands of the fund for the relief of destitute American seamen. She reached her destination safely, and the investigations were conducted by Commander HUNT at the ports of Honolulu, Lahaina and Hilo. The last official intelligence received by the Department from the *Levant* was a communication from Commander HUNT, dated Hilo, Sept. 3, 1860. He expected to take his departure in a short time for Panama. Not arriving at that port by January, Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY dispatched the steamers *Saranac* and *Wyoming* in search of her. The latter visited the Sandwich Islands and various localities on the route, making every possible inquiry for her. But no tidings of her were obtained, although it was definitely ascertained that she had sailed from Hilo on the 18th of September, 1860, direct for Panama. All hopes for her safety have long since been abandoned, and it now devolves on Congress, as in previous instances, to make such legislation as may be just and proper for the benefit of the families of the lamented officers and crew who perished with her.

The following captures of vessels engaged in the Slave-trade have been made since those mentioned in the last annual report of this department:

Bark *Cora*, captured on the coast of Africa, Sept. 26, 1860, by the United States sloop *Constellation*, Capt. J. S. NICHOLAS, with a cargo of 705 Africans, 694 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

Brig *Bonita*, captured on the coast of Africa, Oct. 10, 1860, by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, Capt. T. A. DORNIN, with a cargo of 750 Africans on board, 616 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

Brig *Tuccoa*, captured on the coast of Cuba, Dec 20, 1860, by the United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. M. CRAVEN.

Bark *Mary Kimball*, captured on the coast of Cuba, December 21, 1860, by the United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieutenant Commanding T. A. M. CRAVEN.

Ship *Nightingale*, captured on the coast of Africa, April 21, 1861, by the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Commander ALFRED TAYLOR, with 961 Africans on board, 801 of which were delivered to the United States agent at Monrovia.

The *Cora* and *Nightingale* were sent to New-York; the *Bonita* to Charleston, and subsequently to Savannah; and the *Tuccoa* and *Mary Kimball* to Key-West, and delivered into the custody of the proper officers.

CONCLUSION.

In discharging the duties that pertain to this Department, and which have devolved upon it during the brief period it has been intrusted to my hands, I have shrunk from no responsibilities; and if, in some instances, the letter of the law has been transcended, it was because the public necessities required it. To have declined the exercise of any powers but such as were clearly authorized and legally defined, when the Government and the country were assailed and their existence endangered, would have been an inexcusable wrong and a cowardly omission. When, therefore, the Navy was called into requisition to assist not only in maintaining the Constitution and to help execute the laws, but to contribute in upholding the Government itself against a great conspiracy, I did not hesitate, under your direction, to add to its strength and efficiency by chartering, purchasing, building, equipping and manning vessels, expanding the organization and accepting the tender of services from patriotic individuals, although there may be no specific legal enactment for some of the authority that has been exercised.

Submitted herewith are supplemental estimates from the several bureaus to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year just closed, and for the year ending June 30, 1862.

The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, amount in the aggregate to $13,168,675 86. The estimates now submitted amount to $30,609,520 29. For a detailed statement of these estimates I refer to the reports of the chiefs of the bureaus.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

The President of the United States.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Secretary Cameron.

Secretary CAMERON commences his report by briefly referring to the seizures of arsenals, forts, &c., by the rebels. Then, alluding to the treachery of TWIGGS, which he contrasts with the heroic patriotism of ANDERSON, he speaks in eulogistic terms of the conduct of Major SLEMMER at Fort Pickens, and of Lieut. JONES at Harper's Ferry. Mr. CAMERON then alludes to the generous outpouring of volunteers, which greatly exceeds the demands of the Government, and sums up as follows the number now in the field. His estimate, he says, is not altogether accurate, as the officers commanding regiments have delayed making the returns called for. Mr. CAMERON says:

"Under the proclamation issued by you on the 15th of April last, the Governors of different States were called upon to detach from the militia under their command a certain quota, to serve as infantry or riflemen, for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. The call so made amounted in the aggregate to 94 regiments, making 73,391 officers and men. Of the States called upon, the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri peremptorily refused to comply with the requirements made by the department. All the other States promptly furnished the number required of them, except Maryland, whose Governor, though manifesting entire readiness to comply, was prevented from so doing by the outbreak at Baltimore."

Then having alluded to the 11,445 officers and men raised in Missouri, despite the treachery of Gov. JACKSON, to the 2,823 officers and men furnished by the District of Columbia, and to the regiments organized in Delaware and Virginia, Mr. CAMERON proceeds:

"Under your second proclamation, of the 4th of May last, calling for volunteers to serve during the war, there have been accepted up to this date, 208 regiments. A number of other regiments have been accepted, but on condition of being ready to be mustered into the service within a special time, the limitation of which has, in some instances, not expired. It is not possible to state how many of these may be ready before the meeting of Congress. Of the regiments accepted all are infantry and riflemen, with the exception of two battalions of artillery and four regiments of cavalry. A number of regiments mustered as infantry, have, however, attached to them one or more artillery companies, and there are also some regiments partly made up of companies of cavalry. Of the 208 regiments accepted for three years, there are now 153 in active service, and the remaining 55 are mostly ready, and all of them will be in the field within the next twenty days.

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:

Regulars and volunteers for three months and for the war		235,000
Add to this 55 regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet in service,	50 000	
Add new regiments of regular army	25,000—	75,000
Total force now at command of Government		310,000
Deduct the three months' volunteers		80,000
Force for the service after the withdrawal of the three months' men		230,000

It will thus be perceived that after the discharge of the three months' troops, there will be still an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will constitute a total force of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall, at this time, be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force."

Regarding the increase in the regular army, Mr. CAMERON says:

"This increase consists of one regiment of cavalry, of twelve companies, numbering in the maximum aggregate, 1,189 officers and men; one regiment of artillery of twelve batteries, of six pieces each, numbering in the maximum aggregate 1,909 officers and men; nine regiments of infantry, each regiment containing three battalions of eight companies each, numbering in the maximum aggregate, 2,452 officers and men, making a maximum increase of infantry of 22,068 officers and men.

In the enlistment of men to fill the additional regiments of the regular army, I would recommend that the term of enlistment be made three years, to correspond with the call of May 4 for volunteers; and that to all who shall receive an honorable discharge at the close of their term of service, a bounty of one hundred dollars shall be given.

The mounted troops of the old army consist of five regiments, with a maximum aggregate of 4,460 men. Not more than one-fourth of these troops are available for service at the seat of war. At least two regiments of artillery are unavailable, being stationed on the western coast and in the Florida forts.

The increase of infantry is comparatively large, but this arm of the service is that which the General-in-Chief recommended as being most efficient.

The organization of the increased force, it will be noticed, is different from that of the old army. This question was fully considered by officers of the army connected with this department, and after much deliberation, it was concluded to adopt the French regimental system of three battalions to a regiment. Each battalion is commanded by a major, with a colonel and lieutenant-colonel for the general command of the regiment. This it is believed, is the best organization now existing. The number of field officers is less than under the old plan, and therefore much less expensive. Whether this organization may not advantageously be extended to the old army, after the passage of a law providing for a retired list, is a question which may properly engage the attention of Congress.

In making the selection of officers for the new regiments, two courses only seemed to be open, viz: To make the appointments from the regular service by seniority, or by selection. The first appeared liable to the objection that old, and, in some instances, inefficient men would be promoted to places which ought to be filled by younger and more vigorous officers. The second was liable to the grave objection that favoritism might prejudice the claims of worthy officers.

After the fullest consideration, it was determined, under the advice of the General-in-Chief, to appoint one-half of them from the regular army and the other half from civil life. Of the civilians appointed as regimental commanders, all except one are either graduates of West Point or have before served with distinction in the field; and of the lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and first lieutenants a large proportion have been taken from the regular army and the volunteers now in service, while the second lieutenants have been mainly created by the promotion of meritorious sergeants from the regular service.

In view of the urgent necessity of the case, these preliminary steps to the augmentation of the regular service have been taken, and it now remains for Congress, should it sanction what has been commenced, to complete the work by such legislation as the subject may require. A similar increase of the Army, under like circumstances, was made in 1812. At the close of the war, the force in service, being found too large and too costly for a peace establishment, a reduction was ordered to be made, under the supervision of a Board of Officers, specially organized for the purpose. At the close of the present struggle, the reduction of the present force may be accomplished in like manner, if found then to be larger than the public necessities require. In making any such reduction, however, a just regard to the public interests would imperatively require that a force amply sufficient to protect all the public property, wherever it may be found, should be retained."

After eulogizing the patriotism of the volunteers in answering their country's call so promptly, Mr. CAMERON makes this point against one of his predecessors: But three years ago, when the authority of the nation was contemptuously defied by the Mormons in Utah, the only safe policy consistent with the dignity of the Government was the prompt employment of such an overwhelming force for the suppression of the rebellion as removed all possibility of failure. It will hardly be credited, however, that the following language in relation to that period was penned by JOHN B. FLOYD, then Secretary of War, and now actively engaged in leading the rebel forces, who have even less to justify their action than the Mormons:

"When a small force was first sent to Utah, the Mormons attacked and destroyed their trains, and made ready for a general attack upon the column. When a sufficient power was put on foot to put success beyond all doubt, their bluster and bravado sank it to whispers of terror and submission.

This movement upon that Territory was demanded by the moral sentiment of the country, was due to a vindication of its laws and Constitution, and was essential to demonstrate the power of the Federal Government to chastise insubordination and quell rebellion, however formidable from numbers or position it might seem to be. Adequate preparations and a prompt advance of the army was an act of mercy and humanity to those deluded people, for it prevented the effusion of blood."

I recommend the same vigorous and merciful policy now.

The Secretary proceeds:

"The reports of the chiefs of the different bureaus of this department, which are herewith submitted, present the estimates of the probable amount of appropriations required, in addition to those already made for the year ending June 30, 1862, for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted and will be in service within the next twenty days, as follows:

Quartermaster's Department	$70,289,200 21
Subsistence Department	27,278,781 50
Ordnance Department	7,468,172 00
Pay Department	68,402,590 08
Adjutant-General's Department	408,000 00
Engineer Department	685,000 00
Topographical Engineer Department	50,000 00
Surgeon General's Department	1,271,811 00
Due States which have made advances for troops	10,000,000 00
Total	$185 296,307 19

The outbreak in Baltimore, which necessitated the opening of a military road *via* Annapolis, is alluded to, and in this connection Mr. CAMERON recommends the propriety of an appropriation, to be made by Congress, to be applied, when the public exigencies demand, to the reconstruction and equipment of railroads, and for the expense of maintenance and operating them, and also for the construction of additional telegraph lines and their appurtenances. He also recommend a special appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which is now a military necessity.

He also urges the necessity of organizing some military tribunal to take cognizance of criminal offences; of empowering the commissariat to make larger purchases of fresh provisions; and of making appropriations for the purchase of water-proof capes and blankets. Then having alluded to the Sanitary Commission, which is working in conjunction with the Medical Bureau, Mr. CAMERON says:

The arms and ordnance supplied from our National armories, under the able superintendence of the Ordnance Bureau, compare most favorably with the very best manufactured for foreign Governments. The celebrated Enfield rifles, so called, is a simple copy of the regular arm manufactured for many years at the Springfield Armory.

Previous to the early part of last year, the Government had a supply of arms and munitions of war sufficient for any emergency; but, through the bad faith of those intrusted with their guardianship, they were taken from their proper depositories, and distributed through portions of the country expected to take part in the contemplated rebellion. In consequence of the serious loss thus sustained, there was available, at the commencement of the outbreak, a much less supply than usual of all kinds. But through the zeal and activity of the Ordnance Bureau, the embarrassment thus created has been in a great measure overcome. As the capacity of the Government armories was not equal to the supply needed, even after having doubled the force at the Springfield Armory, the Department found it absolutely necessary to procure arms to some extent from private manufacturers. It is believed that from these sources they can be obtained equal in quality and not much higher in cost than those made in the National workshops. It would, therefore, appear a wise policy on the part of the Government to encourage domestic industry, by supplying our troops in part from private factories of our own country, instead of making purchases from abroad.

As rifled cannon are, in point of effectiveness, far superior to smooth-bored, arrangements have been made to rifle a large portion of the guns on hand, and the work is still in progress.

Some patriotic American citizens resident in Europe, fearing that the country might not have a sufficient supply, purchased on their own responsibility, through coöperation with the United States Ministers to England and France, a number of improved cannon and muskets; and, at your instance, this Department accepted the drafts made in the national workshops. It would, therefore, appear a wise policy on the part of the Government to encourage domestic industry by supplying our troops in part from private factories of our own country, instead of making purchases from abroad.

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Some patriotic American citizens resident in Europe fearing that the country might not have a sufficient supply, purchased on their own responsibility, through coöperation with the United States Ministers to England and France, a number of improved cannon and muskets; and, at your instance, this Department accepted the drafts drawn to defray the outlay thus assumed. A perfect battery of six Whitworth 12 pounder rifled cannon, with three thousand rounds of ammunition, the munificent donation of sympathizing friends in Europe, has also been received from England.

It will be necessary for Congress, either at its approaching special or at its next annual session, to adopt measures for the reorganization, upon a uniform basis, of the military of the country. I know of no better source of information on the subject than the able report of Gen. HENRY KNOX, the first Secretary of War, who, by his wise forecast and eminent appreciation of the wants of the country, showed the entire safety of an implicit reliance upon the popular will for the support of the Government in the most trying emergency, abundant confirmation of which fact is found in the present great rally of the People to the defence of the Constitution and Laws. I have already adverted to the superior manner in which some of the New England regiments now in service are equipped. This is to be attributed to the efficient home organization of the militia of some of those States. Their example is an excellent one, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon such States as have not already adopted a like desirable organization.

I think it important, also, to recommend a further distribution of improved arms among the militia of the States and Territories. As the returns of the militia are frequently inaccurate, this distribution should be made proportionate to the latest census returns of free white male inhabitants capable of bearing arms.

The large disaffection, at the present crisis, of United States Army officers, has excited the most profound astonishment and naturally provokes inquiry as to its cause. But for this stirring defection the rebellion never could have assumed formidable proportions. The mere accident of birth in a particular section, or the influence of a belief in particular political theories, furnishes no satisfactory explanation of this remarkable fact. The majority of these officers solicited and obtained a military education at the hands of the Government—a mark of special favor conferred by the laws of Congress to only one in seventy thousand inhabitants. At the National Military Academy they were received and treated as the adopted children of the Republic. By the peculiar relations thus established, they virtually became bound, by more than ordinary obligations of honor, to remain faithful to their flag. The question may be asked, in view of the ordinary treachery displayed, whether its promoting cause may not be traced to a radical defect in the system of education itself.

As a step preliminary to the consideration of this question, I would direct attention to the report, herewith submitted, of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy. The supplementary report makes a special reference to the system of discipline, which, it appears from facts obtained upon investigation, ignores practically the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations. The report states that no difference is made in the penalties affixed as punishments for either class of offences. It is argued, with reason, that such a system is directly calculated to confound in the mind of the pupil the distinctions between right and wrong, and to substitute, in the decision of grave moral questions, habit for conscience. I earnestly trust that Congress will early address itself to a thorough examination of the system of education and discipline adopted in this important school, and, if defects are found to exist that it will provide a remedy with the least possible delay.

The present exigencies of the public service have necessarily imposed upon this department a vast increase of responsibility and labor. To facilitate its proper administration, I would recommend the passage of a law by Congress authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War, and the requisite additional appropriation for the employment of an increased clerial force.

In concluding this report, I deem it proper to express my deep indebtedness to the veteran General-in-Chief of the Army for the constant and self sacrificing devotion to the public service exhibited by him in this grave crisis; and also to the chiefs of the different bureaus of the Department for the able and efficient manner in which they have at all times aided me in the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The British Aristocracy and the American Union.

The following extract from a private letter written by an American passing through London, will be read with interest:

"On Wednesday we went to London, and spent Thursday and Friday there. I called upon the Earl of ——, Lord ——, Sir ——, and met many gentlemen in Commerce, Arts, Church and State, for no little time. The conversation was mainly upon American affairs. It was most painful to me to find intelligent Christian Englishmen so befogged on our affairs. The general tone of sympathy seemed to be with the South, to my unbounded indignation and great amazement. They are blinded and befooled mainly by the following things:

1. It is well for the great Republic to be checked in her career. Her collossal greatness will otherwise become dangerous.

2. The United States of America are reaping the fruits of their own doings in seceding from Great Britain, and have no right to object to Southern secession.

3. The South loves England and English institutions, and would like an English prince for a king.

4. Free trade and cotton will, of course, demand a grave consideration from English statesmen when the North has nothing better than the Morrill tariff to offer.

5. There is no moral character whatever in this bloody quarrel. The United States Government has issued no manifesto of anti-slavery principles, and there is nothing on the side of the North to attract particularly the attention or secure the regard of Englishmen.

I heard many other provoking and stupid things said in various quarters, but the above is a condensed summary of the whole although no one man would hold to it all. I did the best I could to break up these delusions, and had I been able to wait a week or ten days, I should have had a public meeting. But I feel that I must hasten on.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The business of Congress yesterday was principally of a preliminary character. In the Senate, after the election of ISAAC BASSET as Assistant-Doorkeeper, Mr. WILSON presented the several bills of which he gave notice on Thursday. The bill to Promote the Efficiency of the Army was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilson of Massachusetts, Hale of New-Hampshire, Latham of California, Sherman of Ohio, Powell of Kentucky, Cowan of Pennsylvania, King of New-York, Kennedy of Maryland, and Howe of Wisconsin, and the other bills were referred to the Military Committee. A message was then received from the President, and the Senate went into executive session. In the House the death of Mr. SCRANTON, of Pennsylvania, was announced, and appropriate remarks were made by several members; after which the House adjourned, in accordance with the usual custom on such occasions.

Gen. PATTERSON'S column is to be still further strengthened by the addition of the Cayuga and Niagara regiments from this State. These regiments left Washington yesterday by rail. There is no change to report in the relative positions of the belligerent forces across the Potomac.

The last skirmish in Western Virginia, which occurred early on Monday morning last, was quite important in its results. It took place near Buchman, and the National troops engaged were almost entirely from Ohio. The rebel forces, which were commanded by either WISE or GERNET, retreated hastily after a brief exchange of shots, with the loss of twenty-three killed, two hundred prisoners, and seventy-one horses. A collision between Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces and the main body of the rebels was expected soon to take place, in fact may already have occurred.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are interesting. Secretary CAMERON, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and other gentlemen, accompanied by a number of ladies, visited the Fortress on the 5th, and there were grand reviews at Newport's News, Camp Hamilton and the Fortress, in honor of the visitors. It is understood that the visit of Secretary CAMERON related to the requirements of the Army in that vicinity, and it is now expected that the requisition of Gen. BUTLER will be immediately answered. Several skirmishes have recently taken place between detached parties of the rebels and our scouts, in one of which 25 of Hawkins' Zouaves encountered a force of one hundred and fifty rebels, including twenty-five cavalry, with one field-piece, some seven miles from Newport's News. The Zouaves held their ground and sent for reinforcements, but the result of the affair was not known at last advices. Col. DURYEE has been promoted to be a Brigadier General, and now commands at Camp Hamilton. Col. BAKER'S Regiment arrived on Friday morning, and encamped near Hampton Creek. It is thought that Col. BAKER will also be made a Brigadier-General.

The persons who control the military destinies of the State of Arkansas, are getting somewhat frightened at the aspect which affairs in Missouri have assumed, and apprehending a descent of Gen. LYON and his victorious National forces upon the heels of Gov. JACKSON, have issued a proclamation calling for ten thousand men to repel the expected invasion. Each company is expected to arm itself with the "usual weapons of the country," and furnish its own tents and camp equipage, which will be paid for by the State—perhaps.

Governor JACKSON, of Missouri, it appears, is not disposed to "give it up so." His Secretary has called a session of the State Legislature, to meet at Sarcoxie, seventy miles southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession—at least, so says the Fort Scott *Democrat* of the 28th ult. The Secessionists in Western Missouri are stated to be concentrating at that place, where no doubt their case will be attended to by Gen. LYON in person. The members of the Legislature will probably hesitate some time before they will obey the call to meet at Sarcoxie. In Jasper County, a terrible state of affairs is reported—the leading Union men being hung without mercy by the Secessionists.

One of the New-York Fire Zouaves was on Friday night assassinated in Washington, in front of a row of disreputable houses. His murderer could not be discovered. Yesterday afternoon the houses were visited by a number of the Zouaves, who, in revenge for the death of their comrade, broke up all the furniture contained in them, drove out the inmates, and set the buildings on fire—subsequently preventing the firemen of the city from extinguishing the flames.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, bound to Quebec with British troops, passed Father Point yesterday at noon. Her advices are to the 27th of June—four days later than previously received. She reports the Liverpool cotton market firm, with no change in prices, and an increased inquiry for breadstuffs, with stiffer prices. Lord Chancellor CAMPBELL was found dead in his bedroom on the morning of the 23d, having ruptured a blood-vessel. He is succeeded by Sir R. BETHEL. The Sultan of Turkey also died on the 25th, and is succeeded by his brother, ABDUL AZIZ KHAN. In the British House of Commons, Sir J. FERGUSON had condemned the sending of troops to Canada, and Mr. DISRAELI also thought that the Government was incurring a serious responsibility. Lord PALMERSTON, however, defended the act of the Government as a precautionary measure usual with all Governments in the immediate vicinity of hostilities. The step, he contended, indicated no distrust of the Northern States, and no want of confidence in the Canadians. The great conflagration in London, before reported, proves to have been the most destructive one which has occurred for generations. The loss is estimated at over two millions sterling—principally covered by insurance. The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France had been formally announced. The agitation in Hungary is said to have assumed most serious proportions.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Friday night, we have advices from San Francisco to the 26th of June. The markets continued very quiet. The Lime Point case, in which several speculators have been endeavoring to sell to the Government a point of rocks near the entrance of the harbor of San Francisco, for the extravagant sum of $200,000, has been decided by the Supreme Court. Under this decision the Government can take possession of the Point as soon as it pleases, without paying a cent for it. A regiment of riflemen is being organized in the interior counties of California, the services of which are to be offered to the War Department to guard the Overland Mail route and protect emigrants, when the regular troops shall have been withdrawn.

In the Marine Court, Judge ALKER has decided that JAMES WATSON WEBB, being a Minister of the United States, must be sued in the Courts of the United States.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were somewhat restricted; prices of most kinds of Grain were lower. Cotton was in more request and was firmer. Pork, Beef, Fish, and Sugars, were more freely purchased. The inquiry for Coffee, Hops, Tallow, and Whisky, was moderate. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hay, Hides, Leather, Hemp, Seeds, Spices, Salt, and Tallow, were quiet. The freight engagements were heavier, with 542 vessels of all classes in port.

National Restoration.

With an energetic individual or people, a clear and distinct purpose or policy is the very next door to success. The proper means always present themselves to the intelligent hand, which confidence in the result keeps cheerfully and successfully at work. We have, most emphatically, in this great contest this prime condition to success. We simply aim to restore what has been subverted and overthrown—to reconstruct an edifice which has been partially destroyed, but of which the model and plan still remain. We do not seek to improve upon the past, except so far as to curb and repress those tendencies which have involved us in civil war. Our people desire no better Government than that under the fostering care of which they have made a progress which is really the marvel of the world. The restoration of the Government to an authority as wide as that of our domain, is a proposition upon which the loyal States are already united to a man, and for which our people are prepared to make the last of all sacrifices—that of life itself. Such a purpose commands universal sympathy and support, and, carefully adhered to, will preserve us from discontent at home, and from those factions and partisan cabals which are often more to be feared than a formidable army in the field. It is not what we may be called upon to endure that we have to fear, but that we may not have an adequate motive to sustain us in our trial. With such, the satisfaction resulting from the maintenance of a principle is always in proportion to the difficulties encountered. We are never so contented and cheerful as under the sacrifices we are called upon to make, provided these are sanctified and ennobled by a great purpose.

With such purpose—the restoration of the Government, or of our political unity—we can move South with entire confidence. We are a unit at home, and, so long as we remain so, irresistible. In proclaiming that we simply seek to restore what has been sought to be overthrown, we touch a chord intelligible to every Southern heart. In eulogizing our Government, we only repeat the language which a few months ago was uppermost upon every Southern lip. Since the election of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederated States, in words of unsurpassed eloquence and sincerity, proclaimed this Government to be the best and most beneficent the sun ever shone upon, and that it had raised the South to a pitch of wealth, social comfort and political influence unexampled in history. This declaration met with a response in every Southern mind not then plotting the overthrow of the country. The conviction still remains, though no longer expressed. But the nature of a whole people does not change in a day. Mr. STEPHENS at the same instant warned his people that the overthrow of this Government would convert them into devils seeking to cut each others' throats. His picture of the dreadful results that would follow has been fully realized. The ebullitions of passion have not yet subsided, but they cannot always last. The remembrance of the past cannot be effaced; and when we present it as an alternative to the dreadful condition into which the South have precipitated themselves, it cannot be long before it will be eagerly accepted by the great mass who are influenced by no other motive than their real welfare. The Southern people cannot prefer perpetual silence to the free and honest expression of their sentiments and opinions; the destruction of all their material interests to a condition of plenty, and of wealth that gratified every reasonable want or taste; or a constant state of terror from servile insurrections, threatening the destruction of society itself, to one of perfect peace and security. They have already demonstrated to themselves that they have given away to a most insane delusion, which, persisted in, is inevitable destruction. Secession, as Mr. STEPHENS told them, is fraught with every evil without a single compensating advantage, and must ere long be loathed and abandoned, unless men deliberately prefer their destruction to their salvation.

The policy of the restoration of the authority of our Government, is equally intelligible to foreign nations, and must command the respect and acquiescence of their Governments, if not their sympathy. Such a position is too strong to be assailed, however great may be the wish to encourage the quarrel, and to see our Government broken up. No one can deny to us the right of self-preservation. This would carry with us the people of every nation in Europe, and of necessity their Governments. Public opinion must be as much respected there as upon our own continent. Our safety consists in having the popular sympathy in our favor the world over. We have only to make our cause plain and intelligible, by limiting it to the restoration of the authority of law, and to the correction of the tendencies that have produced the outbreak, to carry heartily with us, not only our own, but the moral sympathy and support of every European people.

No Adjournment until all is Done.

A day's proceedings of Congress are enough to show the determination of the majority to devote themselves earnestly and patriotically to work, and of a factious minority to throw every possible obstacle in the way of business. Such men as BRECKINRIDGE, POWELL and POLK in the Senate, and BURNETT and VALLANDIGHAM in the House, are there for no other purpose than to embarrass the Government and obstruct legislation. It is one of the rights of a minority that they may do this; but while the nuisance is to be submitted to, as the highest evidence of the injustice of the Southern libelers, who rant about the tyrannous temper of the Northern majority, care should be taken that the privilege be not abused to the detriment of the public service. It is quite possible that in the eagerness to expedite necessary measures, and in the impatience of such mischievous opposition, less deliberation will be given to the various bills which Congress will have to pass than they demand. For such haste there is no occasion. The obvious requirements of the moment should be met promptly; but seeing that occasions will constantly occur when the Executive must need the assistance or the advice of the legislative branch, it may not be undesirable for both Houses to maintain a quorum until the developments of the campaign may show their presence to be unnecessary.

We are quite aware that this view is not popular at Washington. There is, on the contrary, a strong disposition to have the measures by which the President will be vested with plenary powers, and an inexhaustible purse, urged through at once, and then have Congress sent about its business. How far an earnest willingness to see inquiry into abuses and corruption postponed, may underlie this desire, we are not aware; but if Congress adjourns before light is thrown upon matters in regard to which there is so much popular distrust, it will abdicate its functions as a legislative power, and sink to the level of the old French Parliaments, for the registry of royal edicts. Since the substitution of salaries for a sum *per diem*, we know that long sessions cost the treasury no more than short ones.

Resources of the Rebels.

A statement went the rounds of the Press some weeks ago, giving an exaggerated and false statement of the resources of the rebels, as it regards their means of subsisting an army. It was made to appear that the South is richer than the North in agricultural resources of every kind, including the number and value of cattle and horses, and the quantity of the cereals produced. It was also assumed, as a matter of course, that the South was a unit, and that whatever is produced in the Slave States is to be put down as among the resources of the rebels. It is quite easy to show that in both these assumptions the sympathizers with treason have drawn upon their imaginations for their facts.

For the present we must be content with the statistics furnished by the census of 1850, as those gathered up in the enumeration of last year have not yet been made public. But during the decade it is well known that a very great and unprecedented development of the agricultural resources of the Northwest has taken place, far surpassing the corresponding progress of the South. It is also true that while the whole agricultural energies of the Free States have been given to the production of the necessaries of life, those of the Slave States have been more and more diverted into the channel of planting. The pursuits of the planter were never so profitable as during the last ten years, and the consequence has been that all other interests have fallen into comparative neglect. The cotton and sugar crops have been doubled in amount, as compared with these reported in the census of 1850, while it will be found that the production of grain and other necessaries of life has been less attended to than formerly. Premising these obvious considerations, we proceed to state the respective conditions of the loyal and rebel States, as it regards resources, on the authority of the census of 1850.

The capacity of the South for the production of Indian corn is very great, and in 1850 the Slave States produced considerably more of that article than the Free. But in wheat and other grains the North excels, and in the aggregate the North produced more bushels of the cereals than the South. The figures are as follows:

North.	Bushels.	South.	Bushels.
Wheat	72,269,079	Wheat	27,911,381
Rye	12,574,529	Rye	1,608,206
Indian Corn	242,721,568	Indian Corn	349,247,779
Oats	96,656,517	Oats	49,862,741
Barley	5,003,229	Barley	161,908
Buckwheat	8,550,759	Buckwheat	405,347
Total	437,775,681	Total	429,197,362

These tables include the products of the Free and Slave States, counting Oregon, California and Minnesota with the former, but excluding Utah, New-Mexico, which, though free, are yet Territories, and the District of Columbia, from each. They show the actual grain products of the North and South in 1850; but if we wish to form a correct notion of the strength of the loyal and disloyal States, it will be necessary to take from the South the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and one-third of Virginia, which have taken sides with the Government in its efforts to quell rebellion. We concede East Tennessee to the rebels, because its resources are still at their command. These States must not only be taken from the South, but they must be added to the North, since their resources are at the command of the Government. Their aggregate of wheat was 13,843,870 bushels; of rye, 446,337 bushels; of Indian corn, 120,891,740 bushels; of oats, 19,719,074 bushels; of barley, 114,254 bushels; and of buckwheat, 223,656 bushels; making a grand total of 155,238,931 bushels of grain, to be taken from the side of rebellion and added to that of loyalty. The result is as follows:

Total bushels of grain produced in the Southern States in 1849	429,197,362
Deduct Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and one-third of Virginia	155,238,931
Leaving to the rebels	273,958,431
The total product of the Free States, during same year, was, in bushels	437,775,681
Add loyal Southern States	155,238,931
Resources of the Union	593,014,612

It will be seen that the grain resources of the Union are more than double those of the rebels, even on the basis of the census of 1850. But the fact already referred to must not be lost sight of, that while the production of cereals in the Free States has nearly doubled during the last ten years, the extraordinary attention given to cotton and sugar in the South has prevented a corresponding, and probably any increase of the grain product in that section.

But when the support of armies is in question, there is no more important article of provender to be thought of than hay, and in this article the loyal States have a monopoly. Thus, in 1849, as reported in the census of 1850, the Free States produced 12,693,774 tons, and the Slave States only 1,137,721 tons. But of this latter sum the four States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and one-third of Virginia, produced nearly half, viz.: 541,819 tons, which must be taken from the Southern and placed on the Northern side. The result is as follows:

	Tons.
Total Southern Hay	1,137,721
Deduct Border States	541,819
Leaving the rebels only	595,902

The resources of the Union in hay will stand as follows:

	Tons.
Total Northern Hay	12,693,774
And Border Slave States	541,819
Total resources of the Union	13,235,593

These figures show, that in the important article of hay—which is so essential to the support of cavalry, draft and other horses, and for the fattening of beef—the resources of the Government are to those of the rebels in the proportion of about twenty-five to one.

The Reports of the Departments.

We present in our columns this morning the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, with an abstract of that of the Secretary at War. Both documents exhibit more than ordinary intelligence and ability. Mr. WELLES recounts with much clearness the course of events in his branch of the service since the commencement of hostilities, throwing light on transactions which have greatly needed it, and pointing to measures which his experience and information suggest. These are generally judicious and advisable. For any permanent enlargement of the Navy, however, to dimensions answering in any degree to the European standard, the country is unprepared. Reckoning, as we have a right to do, upon the decided and energetic tone of the President's Message, and the response of Congress, as proofs that the war is to be a short one, and knowing what secondary part frigates and gun-boats play, where in the absence of a hostile Navy mere transports are mainly needed, we may reasonably hesitate to witness what may be regarded as a needless addition to our very great public burdens. If, as we are told, the Southern ports are now perfectly blockaded, Mr. WELLES' own tabulation of our war shipping shows there is a residuum quite strong enough to make the seas unsafe for privateering.

There is one point in the Naval Report where some additional explanations would not have been superfluous. Mr. WELLES very fairly relieves the Administration of responsibility for the destruction of the vessels at Gosport. Every effort seems to have been made by the Department to bring off the squadron; and an engineer, instructed to that end, had actually caused steam to be got up on the several steamships, which were to tow the sailing craft over to the protecting shelter of Fortress Monroe, when Commodore MCCAULEY yielded to the advice of junior officers now in the rebel service, and refused to permit the removal of the squadron. By the time more peremptory orders reached him the work of destruction could not be stayed. What we want to know is, why Commodore MCCAULEY has not been dismissed from the Navy, or otherwise properly punished, for an act of disobedience which has cost the Government millions, and aided materially the public enemy.

The Report of Secretary CHASE was given in our columns yesterday. How entirely satisfactory his explanations and proposals are, is best indicated by the instant improvement it has caused in the price of the several existing National loans; a phenomenon which may well seem unintelligible in Europe, where the announcement of a new loan uniformly produces a decline in the others.

Mr. CHASE tells us that he shall need $400,000,000; but his means of procuring it meet so entirely the approbation of financiers and capitalists, accustomed to scan curiously the securities and provision for interest and repayment upon which the claims of credit are founded, that confidence is redoubled not only in the future, but in the present loans of the Government. It must prove highly gratifying to the Secretary of the Treasury to learn the favorable reception which his budget has encountered.

Comparisons are Odious.

We fully recognize the duty of all patriots, in the present national crisis, to give to the President of the United States all the respect due to his office, and all the support that he can justly claim of good citizens, in the perilous work he has to perform. We shall strive to strengthen his Administration in its efforts to suppress the gigantic rebellion that threatens the existence of the Government, with all the means and influence in our power. We do this from personal, from political, and from national and patriotic considerations.

But all must admit that the good of the country and the efficiency of the military service of the Nation, are superior in their claims upon all patriots, to the incidental interests of individuals of the Administration; and an independent journal cannot and should not approve sentiments or measures of members of the Government, however well intended, if they are calculated to impair the National defence.

It is with such views of our duty that as a friend of the President and of his Administration we call attention to the following extract of his Message for the purpose of disapproving it:

> "It is worthy of note that while in this, the Government's hour of trial, *large numbers* of those in the Army and Navy who have been *favored with the offices, have resigned* and proved false to the hand which pampered them, *not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their treacherous associates*, but the greatest honor and the most important fact of all, is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands, but an hour before, they obeyed as absolute law."

We are of the opinion, most decidedly, that this drawing of comparisons between the loyalty of "officers" and "common soldiers," to the advantage of the latter, in a grave State paper, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, must have a demoralizing and pernicious influence. It is subversive of all subordination; it puts suspicions in the minds of soldiers against the fidelity of those appointed to lead them in battle. And when their confidence in their leaders is lost, the bravest soldiery in the world are worthless in battle. To the mutinous portion of an army—and an army composed as ours is, of men not used to subordination, will always contain such—this portion of the President's Message supplies ready weapons with which to assail and villify all officers, as a class, for treasonable and disloyal propensities, and therefore as not deserving the confidence and obedience of soldiers.

If the President felt called upon to condemn the disgraceful conduct of the many officers of the Army and Navy who have recently quit the service, he might at least have put in a saving clause, that they were in nearly every instance citizens born of the rebel States, and that the service being now purged of traitors, the officers left in command were true. This, we are sure, would have been grateful to the officers in the service from the loyal States, upon whose fidelity the breath of suspicion has never rested. We cannot agree with the President in his declaration that those officers that have remained faithful deserve any "honor" for their conduct. They have done their duty—nothing more. And they ask nothing but a recognition of that fact.

While the passage we have quoted from the President's Message must have, as we fear, an unfortunate effect on the relations that should subsist between officers and men, there is an intrinsic injustice in it to the officers of the Army that should have been recognized by the President. He says that, while so many officers have "proved false" to the Government, "not one common soldier or sailor has deserted his flag." It should be remembered that "a common soldier or sailor" enlists for a term of years in the public service, and when he "deserts his flag," he is summarily shot as a traitor. On the contrary, "an officer" has not been held to stand in any such relation to the Government. When *he* desires to leave the service, he "resigns," and his resignation is accepted—and the Government thus connives at his treason! It does not become the head of the Government to stigmatize a practice on the part of officers which itself has allowed to grow into an army usage.

Kansas and Missouri—Time's Revenges.

Five years ago the Border-Ruffians of Missouri, aided by the Ruffians of the far South, scoured the Territory of Kansas with fire and sword—carrying desolation and slaughter through the Free-State settlements. The infant towns were sacked, the printing-presses demolished, the cabins of the pioneers given to the flames, and they themselves hunted over the prairies and destroyed like wolves. STRINGFELLOW and ATCHISON and their bloodthirsty cohorts glutted their demoniac fury without mercy and without pause. "Men of the South!" shouted Senator ATCHISON, to his Bowie-knife ruffians, at Lawrence, on the memorable 21st of May, 1856:

> "Men of the South! I greet you as Border-Ruffian brothers! [Yells.] Ruffians! draw your revolvers and Bowie-knives, and cool them in the heart's blood of all those Northern dogs that dare defend that breathing-hole of hell, (Lawrence.) [Yells.] The South has always proven itself ready for honorable fight, and you who are noble sons of noble sires, I know will never fail, bu will burn, sack and destroy until every vestige of these Northern Abolitionists is wiped out. Never slacken or stop until every spark of Free State, free speech, free niggers, or *free* in any shape, is quenched out of Kansas." [Terrific enthusiasm.]

The bloody programme was well carried out; for subsequent legislative investigation has shown that over a thousand Free-State settlers lost their lives by Pro-Slavery violence, and over a half a million dollars' worth of property of the unhappy squatters was destroyed.

But Kansas is now a Free State—the youngest of the glorious sisterhood; and her long-harassed settlers are taking a noble revenge upon their old Missouri foemen. Three regiments of Kansas troops, in the American service, are now on the western border of Missouri—two of them in the State itself—acting in concert with the loyal sons of the soil, and their brothers of Iowa on the North and Illinois on the East, for her salvation from the awful consequences of secession and civil war. The counties of Platte, Clay and Jackson, from whence issued the hordes of marauders to ravage the Free-State settlements in the valley of the Kaw, are now under the protecting surveillance of the men whom for four years Missouri tried to extirpate. From Leavenworth, and Lawrence, and Ossawattomie, and from the cabins far out on the Big Blue and down on the Neosho, have come the squatter sovereigns with their Sharp's rifles in their hands—not to glut their vengeance on a fallen foe, but to rescue Missouri from the clutch of a usurping Governor, and to restore to her the peace and freedom of which her ruffians tried so desperately to deprive them. It is a revenge worthy of freemen.

Besides the three regiments already accepted for the war from Kansas, Brig.-Gen. LANE is now empowered by the Government to raise two more—to be composed of four companies of cavalry, four of artillery, and twelve of infantry. This makes far the largest proportion of soldiers yet furnished by any State in the Union. The population of Kansas is but one-thirtieth part that of this State—so that, if New-York had furnished for military service an equal ratio of her population, she would have in the field three times as many men as she now has, or nearly a hundred and fifty thousand men. The population of Kansas, too, is thinly scattered over a large territory, and is composed mostly of small farmers, who can ill afford to leave their farms now that the soil is beginning to yield abundantly after the horrible famine of the last year. But we doubt not that under the inspiration of freedom that breathes from the soil and the history of the gallant young State, and under such leaders as have the matter in hand, they will all be raised.

These hardy prairie squatters have already measured swords with the braggart chivalry of the far South, as well as with the Border-Ruffians proper—for it will be remembered that in 1856, BUFORD of South Carolina carried a horde of Carolina and Gulf Ruffians to the Territory, to aid in the work of extirpation. But though the chivalry were then backed by the National dragoons, and subsidized from the National treasury, they showed themselves no match for freemen fighting for freedom. They will probably before long be taught the same lesson again, by the same men, on another field.

The Louisville Schools.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 5.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Common Schools contradicts the statement that any investigation is progressing or contemplated in regard to the political or religious opinions of the teachers. The recent case was a female teacher, who prohibited the singing of National and Southern airs, because the children quarreled with each other, from the antagonistic feeling engendered by such tunes.

OBITUARY.

Death of Lord Campbell.

The telegraph announces the sudden death of JOHN, Lord CAMPBELL, Chancellor of England, a nobleman equally distinguished as a jurist and as a *littérateur*. Lord CAMPBELL was the son of a Scottish clergyman; was born in 1781, and was educated for the Church. After graduating at St. Andrew's, in the same class as Dr. CHALMERS, he abandoned clerical studies, and, going to London, devoted himself to law and to reporting for the morning Press. For several years he was parliamentary reporter and dramatic critic upon the *Morning Chronicle*. After his call to the Bar, in 1806, he rapidly acquired a prominent position in the profession, but was shut out from political preferment because of his liberal sentiments; and it was only after the death of Lord ELDON that he attained the dignity of King's Counsel. His first appearance on the floor of the House of Commons was in 1830; two years later he was appointed Solicitor General, and subsequently Attorney-General in the Whig Ministry. In 1841, Mr. CAMPBELL was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and a peer of England. The same year, however, witnessed the overthrow of the Whigs; and thus suddenly endowed with leisure, Lord CAMPBELL surrendered himself to literary pursuits, by commencing the preparation of that highly interesting work, "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors." Later in life, he added to this valuable series of biographies another, which has likewise become a professional classic, "The Lives of the Chief Justices." When, in 1846, the Whigs returned to power, Lord CAMPBELL took the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in 1850 succeeded Lord DENMAN as Chief Justice of England. It was when the same party resumed their places, after the Derbyite episode, that Lord CAMPBELL reached the elevated position he held at the moment of his death. Lord CAMPBELL was married to a daughter of Lord ABINGER, the famous Sir JAMES SCARLETT.

Sir RICHARD BETHEL, who has been raised to the wool-sack as the successor of Lord CAMPBELL, is a native of Bradford, where he was born in 1800. Graduating at Oxford, he adopted law as his profession, and was called to the Bar in 1823, and made Queen's Counsel in 1840. In 1852, when the honor of Knighthood was conferred upon Sir RICHARD, he was made Solicitor-General in the Ministry of Lord ABERDEEN, a position he held until the transfer of Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN to the Bench, when he became Attorney-General. Sir RICHARD BETHEL occupied by general consent the position of leader of the English Bar.

The Death of Abdul-Medjid.

By the *Great Eastern* we receive confirmation of a rumor brought by the *Persia*, of the death of the Sultan of Turkey. The event took place on the 25th of June. ABDUL-MEDJID was born in 1823, and succeeded to the throne of MAHMOUD, his father, in 1839. His reign has been extremely unfortunate. It began in a violent struggle with the several Pachas of the empire, who sought its overthrow, and partition among themselves; a struggle which was only rendered successful by the aid of the great European Powers. A succession of courageous, but only partially successful, attempts to Europeanize the Turkish people, and their institutions, followed. The Sultan was steadily opposed by the heads of the Musselman Church, and while many new ideas were put in practice, the civilization of Turkey has not been decidedly advanced. The steadiness with which ABDUL-MEDJID refused to surrender the Hungarian refugees to Austria must always honor his memory. The similar spirit which he exhibited to Russia, in 1853, produced the Crimean war, and a long catalogue of results, the foremost of which is the financial ruin of the Empire. So prostrate, indeed, are the resources and credit of the Ottoman Government, that the wisest statesmen think the dissolution of the incongruous monarchy sure to ensue before the lapse of another year. ABDUL-MEDJID, in leaving his crown, leaves but the fragment of a reign. The late Sultan was the father of sixteen children, sons and daughters, whose names figure in the Gotha *Almanach*; but is succeeded by his brother, ABDUL AZIZ EFFENDI, born Feb. 9, 1830.

The Attitude of Great Britain in regard to the American Crisis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Most people think, that some time since we had rather more than enough of falsehood and willful misrepresentation, in regard to the attitude of the British people and ministry in the American crisis; but it would appear not, for in your journal of yesterday you give insertion to nearly two columns of calumnious false matter from your correspondent "Malakoff," and who I now therefore call upon either to substantiate his allegations, by naming through your columns the English statesman, in respect to whom he says, that "not long ago we heard one of the ten leading statesmen of England use the following decided language to a group of American gentlemen: 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'you must not build up any hopes, on the good will or the aid of our Government. The Government and aristocracy of England, while maintaining the strictest official neutrality, ask no better than to see you tearing each other to pieces"—or forever to remain branded as a willful perverter of the truth, and an enemy to the Government and people of the United States, by endeavoring through the most deliberate and fiendish falsehood, to alienate the good wishes and feelings of the people of England from those of this country, and by inference attempting to induce "the South" to believe that the English people are in sympathy with them, and opposed to the Government of the United States.

As a friend and well-wisher to the American people, and a determined advocate for the maintenance of "the Union" in all its integrity, I ask you, as you have given the bane, now to apply the antidote, by inserting this letter in your journal, and thereby call upon "Malakoff" to confirm his allegation, by naming the statesman to whom he has alluded, and the time, place and circumstances under which the alleged statement was made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MERCATOR.

No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, July 5, 1861.

Fire in Milwaukee—Heavy Loss.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, July 5.

A fire here yesterday P. M. destroyed the American House, owned by P. KANE & SONS; two brick stores, owned by C. H. WILLIAMS, six frame buildings, occupied as stores, west of the American Hotel; the Methodist meeting-house on the north side of Spring-street, and all the frame buildings to Austin's Block, which was considerably damaged. Also, several small frame buildings, used as shops, north of the Methodist Church. The loss will fully reach $100,000. The American House is insured for $17,000. Other insurances not ascertained. The fire originated in a livery-stable in the rear of the American House.

Parliamentary Election in Toronto.

TORONTO, Saturday, July 6.

In the Parliamentary election here yesterday and to-day, Hon. GEORGE BROWN, leader of the Opposition, was defeated by Mr. CRAWFORD in the Eastern Division; and Mr. ROBINSON was defeated by Mr. WILSON, Opposition, in the Western Division. There was considerable excitement.

From Fort Kearney.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, July 4.

The first coach of the overland mail, going West, passed here yesterday noon, with five passengers and sixteen sacks of mail-matter.

Chief Justice HALL, *en route* for Colorado, passed here to-day.

Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, July 5.

A whole block of small buildings on Poidras-street was burned this morning.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Payment of the Volunteers—Drunkenness among the Soldiers—Inefficiency of the Municipal Authorities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3, 1861.

The payment of the volunteers, which took place some days ago, has had a very demoralizing effect upon them, and upon the city. A soldier in camp, or in quarters, can do nothing with his money but spend it; and the largest portion of the investment is always made in intoxicating drinks. Everybody remarked upon the sobriety of the troops here, during the first two months of their presence among us; but since the fatal pay-day, drunkenness, accompanied with occasional rioting, has been quite common. Drunken men are now to be met with at every turn, and they are not unfrequently seen lying in the gutters, or on the doorsteps, in a state of beastly intoxication.

I am sorry to say that no effort whatever seems to be made, on the part of the authorities, for the suppression of these disorders. The soldiers are neither restrained from going to places of intoxication, nor arrested and taken to their quarters, when found drunk on the streets. The consequences of such mismanagement, or rather, want of management, cannot fail to be highly injurious to the efficiency of the army, as well as destructive of the morals of the young men who, under the impulse of patriotism, have volunteered to serve their country. The life of a soldier is—or, at least, should be—one of restraint and subordination, and in a time of war it is especially important that individual caprice or inclination should be held in subjection to the discipline of the service.

This evil of drunkenness is as great a foe to the discipline of the army as it is to the morals and character of the soldier; and since it is fostered and stimulated by the practice of paying the men in full for their services while in camp, where they could only spend it, as they do, for whisky, would it not be better, especially for volunteers, to withhold the great bulk of their pay until their terms of service expires? Suppose, instead of paying them in full, monthly, to be expended in intoxicating drinks, or at best in trifles, they be paid two dollars per month for spending change, and the remaining nine be invested in Government securities bearing interest? If such an arrangement were made the three years' volunteers would come out of the service with a saving of about four hundred dollars each, which, with bounty land, would set them up for life.

The present reckless and prodigal plan of payment results in the demoralization of the soldier, as often as otherwise, and even when this does not follow a total waste of his time occurs, for it is rare that a volunteer soldier saves anything from his pay. The whole affair is regarded as a frolic, and the saving of money is the last thing thought of even by the sober and discreet. Three years of a man's life are too much to throw away, and the Government which tempts its citizens into such courses is no true benefactor.

Without the additional expenditure of a dollar, the Government might, by the adoption of a plan of payment like that here suggested, conserve the morals of the soldiers, provide them or their families a competency for life, and at the same time add incalculably to the discipline and efficiency of the army. It would have another good effect, which should not be overlooked. It would attach the soldier to the service, by making him feel that, while serving his country, he was not wasting precious years of life which he owes to himself and family. Two dollars a month is as much money as a common soldier ought to spend in the gratification of his tastes and appetites. His rations furnish him with all and more than the necessaries of life in abundance. His clothing should be issued to him like his rations, or at fixed wholesale prices, and the bulk of his pay should be invested for his benefit.

The *Tribune*, some days ago, in defending the appointment of politicians to high commands in the army—or, perhaps, more accurately, the appointment of civilians—asserted that Gen. WINDER, who lost the battle of Bladensburgh and the City of Washington, in 1814, was of the regular service; while Generals JACKSON and HARRISON, who achieved honorable renown during the war, were civilians. As to the two last named generals, it is sufficient to say that, like WASHINGTON, they were soldiers from their boyhood, and, although there was no West Point in those days, they were trained to arms in defending their country against the Indians. They were not mere civilians. Gen. JACKSON was widely known as an Indian-fighter twenty years before the war with England of 1812, and the career of Gen. HARRISON had been entirely similar. WASHINGTON was a soldier from the time he was nineteen years old, and was intrusted by the Colonial Government of Virginia with responsible commands, twenty years before the Revolution broke out. The truth is, these men—WASHINGTON, JACKSON and HARRISON—were the most military men of their times, and in the positions in which Providence placed them, they were, so to speak, the National leaders of the people, and the defenders of their country, and were always foremost in leading their countrymen to battle against assailants, whether savage or civilized. It anybody will undertake to say as much for some three or four of the recent appointees to major and brigadier-generalships, I will surrender the question at discretion.

As to Gen. WINDER, I am assured on intelligent authority, that he was not, as stated by the *Tribune*, a regularly educated officer. On the contrary he had no military education or experience, and owed his appointment to his social or political influence. He was simply a lawyer of distinction, of Baltimore, of the Federal school of politics, and was appointed by the Republican Administration in order to conciliate their opponents in a time of war, just as some recent appointments have been made. This Federal lawyer greatly distinguished himself when placed in command of the army for the defence of the Capital, by fighting the most inglorious and the most disastrous battle in our annals. It may be hoped that the new experimenters will be denied the opportunity of acquiring like renown. OBSERVER.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

APPEARANCE OF WASHINGTON—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT—THE DRUNKEN SOLDIERY AND HOW THEY ARE TREATED—NECESSITY OF A STANDING ARMY—BALLOON ASCENSION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

Events which so suddenly and deeply modify men's sentiments and character, act with no less energy upon things to which they communicate an aspect quite different from that which they formerly possessed. The City of Washington affords at the present hour an example of these extraordinary changes which, once or twice in the course of a century, revolutionize the nations of the earth and influence their destiny for generations to come. She is no more the city of the noisy, turbulent, garrulous politicians, a race peculiar to the soil of the United States, and existing nowhere else, eking out its living God knows how, and spending the greatest part of its time closeted in barrooms, in lobbies and around the Departments which they professed to direct and control. Washington is now a city of camps. The god of war sits upon its ground and the sound of his mighty voice has blown away the political dwarfs who believed themselves strong because they were unpunished. The men you meet now are of quite another stamp; they have upon their countenances that earnestness and vivacity indicative of great resolutions, and whether you look at a soldier or at a civilian the same feeling is distinguishable. This resemblance in the physiognomy of the citizens gives to Washington a family air which she had not when the animosity of parties and the opposition existing between the candidates for offices divided it into a great number of camps hostile to each other and ready at any moment to come to blows.

It would, however, be presuming too much upon human nature, to suppose that this harmony is without blots. Each medal has its reverse, each picture its light and shadows, and each society its excellencies and its defects. Without entering into the system of that German philosopher, who pretends that evil is good inverted, I will forthwith state that the shadows to the picture I have just described, are formed by the Secessionists on one hand, and the drunken volunteer on the other. The first hides himself in the obscurity of private life, as if he was ashamed of his own heart; the second defies the light of the sun, drags himself along the avenues, and in the vicinity of the grog-shops, and his insubordination, turbulence and intemperance, are not calculated to inspire the foreigner with a very lofty idea of the habits and character of the American soldier. I am aware that this is an exception, but an exception repeated often, has the most unfortunate effect. You are not without knowledge of the scenes of disorder which have lately taken place in Washington—scenes in which two public establishments were broken up by a drunken soldiery and rifled of their contents. Last Sunday evening I witnessed a little performance of the same kind. Three intoxicated soldiers were going down one of the streets adjoining Pennsylvania-avenue, insulting all the persons passing by, when a volunteer belonging to another regiment, stopped and attempted to bring them to a sense of their duty. But no sooner had he opened his mouth than the three drunkards turned against him and commenced whipping him till he fell. Strange to say, several officers passed along whilst this brutal act was perpetrated, and none deemed it his duty to interfere, till one, prompted by a more generous sentiment, advanced, and patting the drunkards on their heads, as a mother would do her child, finally succeeded in making them give up fighting. A European gentleman, just arrived in this country, who happened to be with me, could not recover from his surprise. He remained several days before believing in the existence of discipline in the American Army, and was not fully convinced of its efficiency till he read in the newspaper that Gen. MANSFIELD has ordered an inquest upon the affair relating to the public establishments alluded to. Since that event, the military police of the city is intrusted to the regulars, whose patrols can be seen at all hours of the day and night striving to maintain order among the volunteers and carrying away the delinquents.

Since I have mentioned the name of regulars, I will urge, as being one of the most essential measures of this moment, the necessity of increasing their number. I do not believe that there are at this present juncture many persons in the United States who would refuse their vote for the creation of a standing army of fifty thousand men, brought up in the school of war, and ready at all times to serve, not only as soldier, but as teacher to the volunteers. It is perhaps not sufficiently known in this country that it takes several years and several campaigns to make a good soldier, and that the necessary experience can only be possessed by a man who accepts the military art as his profession and devote his life to it. I do not want to disparage the military qualities of the volunteers whose zeal, devotedness and patriotism are beyond all praise. But it is not the less true that he leaves the entire Army just at ths moment when he begins to become a soldier, that is to say, after an enlistment of three years of active service. This is a disadvantage which the formation of a respectable standing army can alone compensate. We must not forget that, if like our ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons, we are essentially hostile to all military organization, we have not, like them, to protect ourselves against a continental attack, a belt of water, the English Channel, serving as a natural fortification, and as strong as ten artificial ones. It would certainly be an unpardonable oversight if we did not avail ourselves of the present circumstances to guard ourselves against all contingencies by immediately raising the figure of our regular forces to the respectable condition of an army of fifty thousand men. Let us remember that Gen. LA MARMORA spent seven years of his life in the creation of the Piedmontese Army, who, conjointly with the French, succeeded in completely routing the Austrians at Magenta and Solferino, and that it was to the defectiveness of their military organization that the previous reverses of the Piedmontese were mainly due.

The Secessionists in Washington are as thick as Autumn leaves after a northern gale. Like the Italian bravo, they are plotting in the dark, stabbing with their tongues, in the secret recesses of their nightly conclaves, the present Administration and all its supporters. The strangest stories are afloat as to what they have done and propose to do. I will not relate them until I have ascertained what reliance is to be placed in them.

On Thursday, the 4th of July, we will have a magnificent parade in Pennsylvania avenue, of all the troops now encamped in Washington, which, on this occasion, will be reviewed by the President. The same day Congress will meet. I have the assurance on the part of several members of the Senate and the House, that its operations will be strictly limited to the war and to the questions relating to it.

WASHINGTON. Wednesday, July 3, 1861.

The desire I have to become acquainted with the state of things in Washington, especially in what relates to military preparations, has induced me to visit the lines of the army and to converse with officers abler than I, upon the efficiency of our defences, and upon the state of the army in general. My personal observations and the inquiries I have made, lead me to the belief that the fortifications outside of the Potomac are incomplete and defective in many respects, and insufficient to protect the city so as to guard it against a *coup de main*. As to the troops, they do not seem to me, ready either to march on or even to shield the city, without great losses to themselves. I believe that their distribution inside and outside of the Potomac is such as to produce delay and confusion, should a sudden attack be made against us.

In the actual condition of things, two eventualities are likely to take place. BEAUREGARD will either attack us with a *corps d'armée*, or carry on a *guerilla* warfare. It is clear that if we have to act on the defensive our fortifications become of great importance to us, and must be completed and strengthened so as to leave no chances to the enemy to break our lines. Besides, our army must be organized; that is to say, concentrated into one, two, or three camps, and exercised to tactics and evolutions, so as to acquire unity, that indispensable element of success, without which victory is impossible.

But if, on the contrary, BEAUREGUARD acts on the defensive, and if we take the offensive, as it is necessary we should do, we must guard against directing upon him any strongly concentrated body of troops, for this reason—that *guerilla* warfare can be carried on successfully only by employing the same means adopted by the enemy to fight him. The French experienced this in their war in Algeria. Marshal BEAUGEAUD, the commander-in-chief, committed at first the mistake of directing heavy columns, protected by skirmishers, (*tirailleurs*), against the Arabs. His columns were decimated in less than a campaign. He then changed his tactics, organized special bodies for [illegible] their own weapons, were soon reduced to submission.

According to all appearances it is not probable that BEAUREGARD is now in a position to take the offensive. The quality of his troops, the insufficiency of his provisions and munitions of war, are as many reasons compelling him to remain hidden behind his intrenchments. The only inducement which could make him assume the offensive would be our neglect in promptly organizing into active corps the troops we dispose of, on the one hand, or if large reinforcements from Louisiana, Tennessee or Mississipi were going to join his army. It is the opinion of several Secessionists established in Washington that BEAUREGARD, like the African ABDEL-KADER, intends to divide his troops into small bodies and to make them radiate in all directions, in securing to them as a basis of operations Manassas Junction—against which his hopes are that the National army will be annihilated.

Some new regiments are coming to Washington every day. I have counted three new ones within the last twelve hours filing along Pennsylvania-avenue, the Massachusets, New-Hampshire and Michigan Regiments. The men composing these regiments are tall, robust, and have a martial appearance, calculated to inspire the greatest confidence in their gallantry and power of endurance. The elements of a great army are now placed in the hands of a few leaders, from whom the country expects a great deal. Will they realize its expectations? This is more than I can say now.

I see frequently in the newspapers allusions made to *reconnaissances* in balloon, but I never saw it stated that they have yet led to any practical results. I go further, I believe them completely useless. Balloon ascensions were tried by the Generals of the first French Revolution, especially in the civil war of *La Vendée*, and were finally given up by HOCHE, who, in a letter to CARNOT, declares the balloon *reconnaissances* worthless. LOUIS NAPOLEON allowed the brothers GODARD to make a balloon ascension at Castiglione in 1859, but nothing proves that the French Emperor received from that source satisfactory information respecting the position of the Austrians. I believe in amount that the money expended in balloon ascensions could be applied to much more useful objects.

I am just informed that the fortifications at the head of the Potomac Bridge, which, as I have said in the commencement of this letter, were insufficient to protect the city against a *coup de main* are, upon representations made to that effect, about to be completed. I believe, however, that as this line is a simple one, it will but very imperfectly guard Washington against an attack from the enemy. Though the Confederate troops cannot be compared to the French troops of the first Empire, I will refer the Engineers of the United States to the transient fortifications erected by WELLINGTON around Lisbon, Portugal, against the French. They will find there an example of field fortifications, the comparison of which can but inspire them with humility and repentance for those they have erected.

On the point of closing my letter, a high officer in the army informs me that the President has received a dispatch from the Upper Potomac, announcing that Gen. PATTERSON, after driving the rebels from their position and losing two men, has succeeded in reaching their whole force, amounting to ten thousand well-armed soldiers, and obliged them to accept battle. The same officer tells me that the rebels have been completely routed, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the battle-field, and that a great many prisoners have been taken. I give you the news without wishing to be reponsible for it. The departments at Washington are full of such news from morning to evening, and I assure you that a letter writer who would accept them all would have to exercise very little of his own inventive faculties in order to interest his readers.

The Lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institute was crammed the evening by an audience eager to listen to this eulogy on the lamented Senator DOUGLAS delivered by Col. FORNEY. As this eulogy was a tribute paid to a long uninterrupted friendship, I will not undertake to criticise it. If Mr. FORNEY did not succeed in proving to us that his friend was always consistent in his views; if, on the contrary, he represented him as wavering at the end of his life in his faith to Democracy, which in his eyes had the value of a dogma; if he shows him as repenting that he had so long believed in a false religion, it was useless, to say the least, to raise a temple to his power as a logician and as a statesman. Mr. DOUGLAS had certainly very eminent qualities as an orator and as a party leader; he knew well the history of his country and of its institutions, and used his knowledge with great advantage, aided in this by a style as clear and limpid as water. Unfortunately he could neither generalize nor concentrate, and consequently was deficient in foresight and political acumen, the two most essential qualities of a statesman. * * *.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT—A DEMAND FOR INVESTIGATION—FORNEY'S EULOGY OF DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3, 1861.

The TIMES this morning struck the key-note of popular alarm and anxiety, when it demanded *nvestigation*—immediate and thorough—touching the management of the war. Only the servile few, who never have an opinion except after its utterance by their leaders, or the corrupt clique who make money, as thieves commit robbery, when everything is silent, are disposed to allow the special session to pass without a searching inquiry in regard to the mode in which such immense sums of money are unavailably squandered. Several members of the lower House have declared their purpose to initiate a keen and piercing examination, similar, if public justice requires, to that which COVODE and TRAIN pushed with such relentless ardor two sessions ago. Statements are boldly made in this city, which, if true, (and denial is openly challenged,) show that schemes have been devised and perfected that ought to consign their operators to infamy and severe punishment. Your readers would be astonished and startled if they were told of the wonderful sums which certain men boastingly declare have been their share of contracts for army purposes, made through the generous intervention and aid of "friends at Court." Nor will the Administration or the Republican Party suffer by a prompt investigation of these alleged villainies. Policy, self-defence even, make this a plain duty. *Buchanan had his Floyd; Lincoln may remember and profit by his example.* It is better to lose a mortified finger of the right hand at once, than to cherish it till the arm is full of disease, and the whole system threatened with dissolution. I hope, therefore, that the impression which prevails, that the President and his special friends will seek to stifle inquiry, is erroneous, and that Congress will faithfully do its duty as a coördinate branch of the Government. Thus only can American liberty be preserved, and the integrity of our institutions kept untarnished.

FORNEY's eulogy of DOUGLAS this evening was most admirable, though it scored the last Administration, and the recent foes of DOUGLAS, with whips of scorpions; it was fearfully keen and bitter; it *pulverized* BRECKINRIDGE and BUCHANAN, and then blew the dust away, because it was offensive to decent men. NOIVO.

The Question of Compromise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article in yesterday's TIMES on the subject of compromise with the South. I have for a long life been a uniform Whig and Republican, and think you state the case too strongly in abjuring all compromise. I would compromise with them very gladly, if they will dissolve their new Confederacy, repeal their Secession Ordinances, and restore to the United States all the property they have seized, and return to their allegiance to the Union; and would offer such amendments to the Constitution as would liberally secure them all their rights and render them permanent; and among the proposed amendments should be one, providing that no State shall attempt to nullify or resist any law of Congress, nor have the right to secede from the Union without the consent of three-fourths of the other States, or, at least, without the consent of all the States of that section, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, to which the State applying for such consent belongs, and two-thirds of the remaining States.

There is another subject of great importance which requires careful consideration, and candid reflection and discretion. There is great danger that the discussion which will inevitably arise in Congress, and throughout the country with the Press and the people, and the feelings and diversities of opinion consequent thereon, will greatly impair the unanimity and enthusiasm now so universal, and thereby embarrass and weaken the action and energy of the Government, and people, and tend to embolden the confidence of the rebels. In short, any fair and honorable means, which will restore the Union and stay the civil war should be resorted to.

Yours, respectfully, SENEX.

PLATTSBURGH, Thursday, June 27, 1861.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES BY THE GREAT EASTERN.

Death of Lord Chancellor Campbell and the Sultan of Turkey.

The Propriety of Sending Troops to Canada under Discussion in Parliament.

The Spanish Declaration of Neutrality.

The Italian Kingdom Fully Recognized by France.

INCREASED AGITATION IN HUNGARY.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, July 6—Noon.

The steamship *Great Eastern's* report for the Associated Press has been brought to Father Point by the steamer which went down to meet her with pilots from Cape Desmonts.

The dates per the *Great Eastern* are to the 27th of June, four days later than those already received.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the 25th of June.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York arrived at Queenstown on the 26th of June.

The steamships *Arago* and *Edinburgh* sailed for New-York on the 26th of June. The latter has £203,000 in specie.

Lord Chancellor CAMPBELL had died very suddenly, having ruptured a blood vessel.

Sir R. BETHEL has been confirmed as Lord Chancellor of England.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool Market for the three days, were 32,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,000. The market closed firm and unchanged.

The Manchester market was quiet, and quotations were barely maintained.

BREADSTUFFS were rather firmer, with more inquiry.

PROVISIONS steady.

CONSOLS 89⅞ to 89⅜ for Money and account.

The Sultan of Turkey died on the 25th of June, and was succeeded by his brother ABDUL AZIZ, Khan.

FURTHER BY THE GREAT EASTERN.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, July 6.

We have the following summary of the news sent out by the *Arago* and *Edinburgh*, on the 26th, the day preceding the departure of the *Great Eastern*.

The Lord Chancellor CAMPBELL was found dead in his bedroom, on the morning of the 23d. He had retired to bed in good health. His death was caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel.

Sir RICHARD BETHEL, the Solicitor-General, succeeds to the Chancellorship.

The Sultan died on the 25th. He is succeeded by his brother, ABDUL AZIZ, Khan. All quiet in Constantinople.

Sir J. FERGUSON, in the House of Commons, condemned the sending of reinforcements to Canada.

Mr. DISRAELI also thought the Government was incurring a serious responsib

Lord PALMERSTON defended the act of the Government, as the usual precautionary measure of all governments in the immediate vicinity of hostilities. The step indicated no distrust of the faith of the Northern States, and betrayed no want of confidence in the Canadians. The time was fit and proper, because reinforcements can only be sent to Canada in the summer.

The *Times* continues to maintain that the Americans have no ground for their abuse of England, beyond mortification at England's lack of appreciation. It says the Northerners have thrown themselves into a passion, and must be left to recover.

Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, in a letter to CASSIUS M CLAY, contends that the American Constitution is a failure, and recommends a National Church and Monarchy as the remedy.

The conflagration in London, briefly telegraphed by the *Persia*, was the most disastrous for generations. Immense piles of warehouses, on the Surrey side of London Bridge, filled with all kinds of produce, were destroyed. The loss exceeded £2,000,000 sterling. Some estimate the extent from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000, nearly all insured.

The probable sales of consols by the Insurance Companies caused a decline on the Stock Exchange. Some articles of produce advanced in consequence of the great quantities of it consumed.

The recognition of Italy by France had been formally announced in the *Moniteur*, and by Baron RICASOLI in the Italian Parliament. The latter said that diplomatic relations between the two countries would soon be reëstablished.

The Roman question was still pending, and it was hoped that there would be a favorable solution of it.

The appeal in the case of PATTERSON *versus* BONAPARTE commenced in the Special Court of France on the 24th ult.

The Paris Bourse was flat, at f.67.60c.

A party of Bourbonists landed near Syracuse and were arrested by the troops on the 23d ult. They were subsequently shot.

The Italian Chamber had adopted the bill in relation to the national armament.

The Pope was ill, but improving at last accounts.

Agitation in Hungary was reported to be increasing.

The mails from Bombay to May 27, from Calcutta to May 22, and from Shanghai to May 4, had arrived at Marseilles.

A panic prevailed at Calcutta, owing to the opium speculations.

The Chinese rebels had taken Hangkow.

The Cunard steamer *Scotia* had been successfully launched.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The *Great Eastern* left Liverpool at about noon of the 27th.

The *Hibernian* reached Liverpool at noon of the 26th.

The *City of Washington* arrived at Queenstown at noon of the 25th, and at Liverpool the following morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings of Parliament, on the 26th, were wholly unimportant.

The great seal of Lord Chancellor was formally conferred, by the Queen, on Sir L. BETHEL, *vice* Lord CAMPBELL, deceased.

The great fire in London was still burning in some vaults, but was becoming gradually subdued, and all danger of further explosion was considered over.

The Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM had arrived in England, on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales would proceed on the 29th to the camp at Currah, Ireland, to take the round of military duties.

Mr. COBDEN addressed his constituents at Rochdale on the 26th. He eulogised the French Government and the commercial treaty with France, denounced the volunteer movement in England, and ridiculed as a ridiculous bugbear the idea of a French invasion.

Sir JOHN SHELLEY, M. P., who was charged with indecently exposing his person, had been honorably acquitted. Mr. TRAIN was mixed up in the charge, and counsel for the defence asserted that he was actuated by SHELLEY's opposition to TRAIN's street railways.

FRANCE.

Politics unimportant.

The Bourse was improving. On the 26th Rentes were quoted 67f. 65c.

The new treaty of commerce between France and Brazil is confirmed. It will involve a general remodeling of tariff duties.

SPAIN.

A royal decree admits cotton at much lower dues in Spain from September till January.

The Emperor of Morocco has announced his inten [illegible]

[illegible] The Spanish proclamation relative to the American war says the Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality between the Federal States of the Union and Confederate States of the South. With this view it is prohibited to arm, build and fit out privateers, no matter under what flag, in any Spanish port. Ship owners and captains are prohibited from accepting letters-of-marque, and from contributing in any way to the armament and fitting out privateers. Privateers and prizes are prohibited remaining over twenty four hours in any Spanish port, save in case of urgent necessity, in which case the harbor authorities are to compel them to proceed to sea as early as possible, and not allow them to ship anything but what is necessary, and never, under any pretext, arms and ammunition. No articles belonging to prizes may be sold. The carriage of goods to none of the blockaded ports is guaranteed, especially war material and letters, which are prohibited. Offenders are responsible for their own acts, and have no claim for protection. Spaniards are prohibited from taking service on either side, and enjoined to abstain from all acts which may be regarded as opposed to the neutrality. Offenders are to be liable to the measures adopted by the belligerents, and punished according to the laws of Spain. The decree is dated June 17, countersigned by Señor COLLANT and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the 26th, debated the bill relating to the loan of 500,000,000 francs. FERRARI opposed the bill, and attacked the whole system of Government. DESARRETTS replied, and demonstrated that the Government was following Count CAVOUR's system. The debate was adjourned.

The official gazette contradicts the report of the landing of the Bourbonists and disturbers of public order in Sicily, and says that only three Bourbon brigades had landed there.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says RICASOLI's note, in reply to French recognition, is firm and uncompromising. He does not admit of reservations, and declines entering into any engagement as to the future, which would interfere with the completeness of the new kingdom.

HUNGARY.

The funeral services at Pesth in honor of Count CAVOUR were interdicted by a telegraphic order from Vienna.

It is reported that additional troops are under orders for Hungary.

Reports had been current that the English Ambassador at Vienna had insisted on a solution of the Hungarian question; but semi-official journals give a denial.

The alarming reports relative to the health of the Empress of Austria are too true.

INDIA.

The China mails, already telegraphed, had reached England.

Mr. LAING, the Indian Finance Minister, had taken a sea voyage, and partially recovered from his severe illness.

Mr. BARNES, Foreign Secretary, is dead.

The famine had been effectually relieved. There were slight disturbances in the southwestern provinces of the indigo districts.

The Calcutta Produce markets were more active; imports were affected by embarrassments occasioned by opium speculations. Freights languid.

HONG KONG, Sunday, May 12.

The British Minister at Peking has declined for the present to grant passports to British subjects to visit the capital.

The capture of Hankow by the rebels is not confirmed, but the insurrection is spreading.

Trade is very inanimate at all southern ports, but a good business is done in cotton goods at Shanghai for new ports. New teas were appearing.

CANTON FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—Funds on the 26th were firmer, the late fall having induced purchasers.

Consols advanced ⅛; Money in moderate demand, 6 per cent. generally demanded. Increased ease was anticipated.

The Board of Trade returns for May show increased exports over May of last year, notwithstanding the American crisis.

The Bank of Madrid has altered its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Liverpool, Thursday, June 27.

The Royal Mail steamer *Shannon* arrived off Hurst Castle yesterday morning with the Mexican West Coast and West India mails.

The letters from India and China were delivered in Liverpool this morning. Those from Bombay will be here to-morrow morning.

Cotton was advancing in price at Bombay, and freights also were rising.

Commercial Intelligence by the Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days including Wednesday were 32,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at rates showing no change since the departure of the *Persia*.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was quiet, and quotations barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather was favorable for the crops—rather showery.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON SPENCE & Co. report: FLOUR—Quiet, at 24s.6d.@27s. 6d. for American. WHEAT—Steady, with a better tone and more inquiry; Red, 10s.6d.@12s.; White, 12s.@13s.6d. CORN—Steady; Mixed, 28s.; Yellow, 28s.@28s.6d.; White, 30s.@31s.6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF firm. PORK steady. BACON quiet. LARD dull and nominal. TALLOW in but little inquiry, and prices weak; North American 49s.@50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull; common 6s, 3d.@6s. 4d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and nominal, at 43s.@43s. 6d. POT ASHES quiet at 34s.; Pearls quiet. SUGAR steady. RICE quiet. COFFEE quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS declining. WHEAT dull, and 1s.@2s. lower for inferior new, closing steadier. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet, at 52s.@53s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 40@39 discount. Erie shares, 21@22; New-York Central shares, 69.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were quoted 89¾@89⅜.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Lime Point Case Decided for the Government—Military Matters—The Markets, Shipping, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, July 6.

The Pony Express passed here at 7 o'clock last night, bringing the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 26.

Arrived 23d, bark *Wavelet*, 25 days from Nagasaki, Japan; brig *Mary Ellen*, from Honolulu; 24th, ship *Flying Mist*, from New-York; *Flying Dragon*, from Boston; *Eureka*, from Hong Kong; steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama.

Sailed 22d, ships *Morning Star*, for New-York; 23d, *King Fisher*, for Boston; *Reporter*, for Mazatlan; 25th, *Belle of the Sea*, with 3,000 sacks of barley, 900 bales of wool, 7,000 hides, and a large amount of oil, etc., for ——.

Spoken, May 28th, ship *Hibernia*, bound to the Ochotsk Sea. All on board were well.

The market for imported merchandise remains exceedingly quiet, while a moderate jobbing trade only is doing in domestic goods. Coal and Candles are drooping. The former is considered worth $20@$21 ℔ ton. On the 24th, 22,000 sacks of Wheat were sold for export, at $1 90 ℔ sack.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Lime Point case, establishing the right of the General Government to have the property condemned as a site for a fortification, and purchased at its actual value, as determined by the jury. This is a point of rocks near the entrance of the San Francisco harbor, which certain speculators have been endeavoring to sell to the Government at the extravagant price of $200,000.

H. TEMPLETON, who is represented as an experienced Indian fighter, has been engaged in the interior counties of the State organizing a regiment of riflemen of 1,000 men, of which 100 have already been enrolled, which he proposes to offer to the War Department to guard the Overland Mail route, and protect the emigration from which the National troops are being withdrawn. Some of the leading military men in the State are engaged in the movement, and it is represented that Senators BAKER, LATHAM and McDOUGALL will urge the acceptance of the regiment by the War Department.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, on the body of THOMAS FRASER, aged 12 years, who was run over by a Broadway stage on the evening of the 4th instant, in Broadway, near Walker-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street. New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics. DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

DIED.

DOHERTY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 5, BARNEY DOHERTY, a native of Buncrana, County Donegal, Ireland.

His brothers, John, Michael and Hugh, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 64 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

SANDS.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, July 6, ABRAHAM S. SANDS, in the 47 year of his age.

Particulars respecting the funeral will be published on Monday.

ROBINSON.—At Fernando Po., W. C. Africa, on board U. S. steamer *Mystic*, of remittent fever, GEO. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 28 years and 6 months.

BALDWIN.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, July 6, GRACE E., only daughter of Abel S. and Hannah Jane Baldwin, aged 19 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 369.—JULY 6, 1861.

79, 29, 24, 48, 52, 25, 59, 46, 11, 20, 51, 75.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 370.—JULY 6, 1861.

35, 58, 21, 19, 3, 22, 34, 51, 42, 64, 32, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances: and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office. No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.

For sale by H. R. LE ROY, No. 30 Cedar-st., New-York

ARMY EXPRESS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.

Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New-York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments, will be under pay from date of enlistment, and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. [illegible] Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO MOST respectfully solicit any subscriptions of money or clothing, for the purpose of supporting the regiment of cavalry known as the New-York Mounted Rifles (four hundred men already enrolled,) now being raised under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. DICKLE commanding so favorably known to the New-York public as a teacher of riding. Col. DICKLE having served two years in the Prussian cavalry, six years as teacher of tactics, and nine years as Captain of cavalry in the New-York State Militia, we can most cordially recommend him to your kind support. By permission, Col. DICKLE can refer to the following distinguished men: Gen. Jno. A. Dix, Gen. Charles W. Sandford, Hon. John Cochrane, R. A. Witthaus, Esq., A. A. Low, Esq., and P. M. Wetmore, Esq. Any of the Committee will receive subscriptions at their respective places of business.

M. W. COOPER, No. 26 Park-place.

R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay st.

HENRY A. MOTT, No. 165 Broadway.

LOUIS LAFARGE, No. 82 Liberty-st.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, No. 247 Broadway, President Importers' and Traders' Bank.

Fair Play and no Dodging.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much has been said in print about the incompetency of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to carry troops properly and promptly, that I am inclined to give you the result of a single day's operation upon their road, which I think will be a "knock-down" argument to the contrary.

On Friday, the 28th day of June, the Camden and Amboy Company ran *twenty-two extra trains* over their road, carrying in all eight thousand troops, together with their artillery, baggage, stores, &c. These troops were nearly all transported in first-class cars, (only five second class cars being used,) and put through in "time-table time," without the slightest inconvenience or accident to the troops. In addition to this, they ran their usual *through and way trains*, about thirty in number, not one of which was detained by the extra trains more than five minutes beyond their usual time.

With your accustomed desire to do justice to all, please insert the above in your columns, in order that the Camden and Amboy Company may have "fair play and no dodging." JERSEY.

A Query for Rhetoricians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I look to you not only as my political guide but also as my critical adviser, for which services I give you my two cents daily. I therefore beg you will translate for me, and others similarly benighted, the following profound and mysterious sentence which I find in a letter of the *Tribune's* "Own Correspondent" at Washington, July 4, 1861:

"From the *dry udder* of the Mother of Presidents shall be drained in the second maturity the nutriment which *feeds* the tissues of a new manhood, *grafted* on to the *link* of a life sapless in decay, but full of the *revivifying juices* of vitality and existence."

I trust, sir, you will take pity on me, and thereby "graft" the desired "nutriment" on to the "link" of my "sapless life," and not leave me, as I must now perforce consider myself, a complete *sappy*-head.

Yours, &c., TIMOTHY HASLET.

Shocking Tragedy in Ithaca.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

From the Rochester Democrat.

We learn from an entirely reliable source, that a most shocking tragedy took place in Ithaca on Wednesday night last, which has plunged two highly respectable families into the deepest distress. On the day mentioned, a young lady about 16 years of age—whose name we did not learn—informed her sister that she had agreed to walk out on Wednesday evening with her suitor, a young man named CORNELL, about 18 or 19 years old, and that they had agreed that he should first shoot her and then himself, and thus end their existence together. The sister was shocked, and started to inform their father, when the first one affected to have been "fooling," as she said, and thus quieted the alarm of her sister.

When the time came it appears that the couple did ride out in a buggy, about nine o'clock in the evening. The sister remained up for some time awaiting their return, feeling a little uneasy, but finally retired, persuading herself that her fears were groundless. The next morning the horse returned without a driver, but the buggy contained the lifeless body of the young lady, who had been twice shot, and probably died instantly. The pistol was a double barreled one, and, perhaps by mistake, both had been discharged at the young lady. After diligent search for young Cornell, his body was found in Cascadilla Creek, where he had, as is no doubt correctly supposed, drowned himself.

We are not informed of any reason, if any is known, for this most unnatural and shocking agreement of two respectable young people to put an end to their lives. It is one of the unaccountable tragedies which now and then startle the community.

The following verdicts were rendered in the respective cases:

The Jurors, upon oath, do say that the said ADIE LUCY CRIDDLE was found dead in a buggy wagon, standing in the highway leading south from the old cotton factory; and the said body, when so found, appeared to have been shot with a double-barreled pistol below the left breast; and we do further say, that we believe that ADIE L. CRIDDLE came to her death from the simultaneous discharge of the two loads of the pistol in the hands of MONTGOMERY CORNELL, at some time between the hours of ten and four of the previous night. In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner as the jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition set their hands and seals, on the day of the date of inquisition.

The Jurors upon oath do say, that the said MONTGOMERY CORNELL, on the night of June 25, or the morning of June 26, 1861, at Fall Creek, in Ithaca, in county aforesaid, voluntarily drowned himself in the said Fall Creek, and thus died. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals on the day of the inquisition aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1861.

SOLON P. SACKETT, Coroner.

— The author of *Adams' Arithmetic*, Mr. DANIEL ADAMS, of Keene, N. H., although in his eighty-ninth year, is about to publish a revised edition. It is now about 60 years since the first edition of the book was published.

LAW REPORTS

United States Circuit Court—JULY 6.

Before Judge Shipman.

William B. Bradford, one of the crew of the ship *Monarch of the Seas*, who pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit.: with a sheath knife, upon one William Riley, while on board the ship, was brought this morning up for sentence. The prisoner is a native born African, and was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, and to pay a fine of six cents.

Daniel J. Downing, one of the crew of the bark *Excel*, who had pleaded guilty to a similar indictment, and there being mitigating circumstances, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for four months, and to pay a fine of six cents.

The Right of the Corporation to Impose a License upon City Railroad Cars.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The Mayor vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—This action is one of a number brought by the Corporation to recover a fine of parties or companies running railroad cars below One-Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street without a license. The penalty sought in this instance is $50. The case was now decided on appeal from a judgment at Special Term for defendants on demurrer, and dismissing the complaint. The opinion of the Court fully explains the facts of the case.

By the Court—CLERKE, P. J.—This action is brought to recover from the defendants, as owners of a certain railroad, a penalty of $50 for running it below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street without a certificate of license, according to an ordinance of the Common Council requiring every passenger railroad car running below that street to pay into the City Treasury annually the sum of $50, "for a license or certificate of such payment, to be procured from the Mayor," under the penalty of $50 for every car run contrary to the regulation, to be recovered of the proprietors of the car by the Corporation Attorney, as in case of other penalties.

The defendants set out at length the agreement between their assignors and the Corporation, entered into on the 15th of December, 1852, by which they were authorized to lay rails in certain streets and run their cars thereon; and they allege that they have constructed their railroad in pursuance of said agreement, and they have in all respects complied with its terms and conditions, and claim that they have full authority under the agreement to run their cars without paying fifty dollars annually for a license.

The agreement contains no stipulation on the part of the defendants or their assignors to pay any license for running their cars, nor does it require any additional action, or any further assurance or authority, to enable them to do what this agreement, of itself, expressly and unconditionally permits, unless it may be considered that the resolution of the Common Council, recited in the agreement and made a part of it, imports a liability to pay any sums which the Common Council may thereafter think proper to impose. This resolution requires that the parties shall, before the permission takes effect, enter into an agreement with the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, binding themselves "to abide by and perform the stipulations and provisions therein contained, and also all such other regulations or ordinances as may be passed by the Common Council relating to the said railroad."

A demurrer to the answer, as not constituting a defence, was overruled at Special Term.

I. Without at present considering the effect of the reservation contained in the resolutions above referred to, the first question which presents itself is, whether the corporation could, without such a reservation, require the defendants to take out and pay for a license after the execution of the agreement.

If an agreement of this kind were entered into, on behalf of a sovereign State possessing the power of imposing imposts or taxes for the support of Government, the mere permission to do a certain thing would not exempt the grantees from liabilities to any tax, to which persons in a similar occupation were made liable, even after the permission were given. All citizens are liable to contribute to the support of the Government which protects them; they cannot be exempted from this except by a special provision of law; and it would be just as reasonable to suppose, because a State conveyed land in fee simple absolute, with covenants, that it exempted the land from taxation, as to suppose that a permission like that involved in the present case exempted the defendants from the payment required, if it was imposed by an authority possessing the taxing power.

But no municipal corporation of the present age, at least in this country and in England, possesses any such power. The Supreme Legislature of the State could not constitutionally delegate it. The Common Council has full authority, indeed, by virtue of the charters of James II, and Queen Anne, to make laws, orders and ordinances for the good-will, oversight, correction and government of the city, and may impose and tax reasonable fines and amercements against and upon all persons offending against such laws, orders and ordinances. It may, consequently, limit and prescribe the rate of speed, designate the stations or places where they should stop, and require them to adopt some method by which their approach may be made known to persons crossing the street; and as it may be indispensable to the public safety and convenience, that railroad cars should, like other vehicles, be subject to supervisory regulation, it may ordain that they should be licensed; and if the Company should neglect to take out the license that they should be subject to a penalty. But if the Common Council enter into a specific agreement with a Company, prescribing the regulations to which the latter shall be subject, requiring no further license, and reserving no right to require one, I think they are excluded by their contract from afterwards enacting that a license shall be a condition to entitle them to run their cars. This contract is nothing more or less than a license.

This does not in any respect, gainsay the doctrine laid down in the Brick Presbyterian Church *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New York, (5 Cow., 538,) and in Coates *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York (7 Cow., 585). I do not deny that no contract entered into by the Corporation can curtail or supersede its action as a legislative body, within the sphere of its legislative powers. But I do deny that the right to establish ordinances, &c., for the good rule and government of the City, and to provide penalties for their breach, confers any right to impose a tax. In the language of a former Counsel of the Corporation, I may reiterate that the Common Council may provide that vehicles of a certain description shall be used, rates of speed may be limited, the particular places in which they shall stop may be designated, and penalties may be imposed for any breach of these regulations. This, however, is a very different power from that which provides that vehicles may be run, if a certain sum shall be paid; otherwise they shall not run. This is only a taxing power in the guise of establishing ordinances for good rule and government. Thus, as I have already said, the Corporation may ordain that all public vehicles shall be licensed, and if their proprietors should neglect to take out this license, that they should be subject to a penalty. But if they ordain that the proprietors shall pay a license fee for the privilege of running, and not as a penalty for disobedience, it is an attempted exercise of the taxing power, which no subordinate legislative body under our institutions can possess. The license to run, in the present instance, had been granted by solemn agreement, and, of course, in running pursuant to that license or agreement, the defendants violated no ordinance, so as to have made themselves liable to the imposition of a penalty.

I. Is any such right reserved in the agreement under consideration in the present case?

A resolution, as we have before noticed, was passed during the negotiation between the parties, that the assignors of the defendants should bind themselves to abide by and perform the stipulations and provisions contained in the agreement, and "also all such other regulations or ordinances as may be passed by the Common Council relating to the railroad."

Now, if the agreement of itself confers the right to run in a certain manner through a specified portion of the City, no subsequent enactment can curtail this right. The agreement itself, I repeat, is a license. By this agreement the Common Council has thought proper to give the defendants liberty or license to run their cars. It could not, therefore, have been in the contemplation of either of the parties to the agreement, that any further license should be necessary. The license given by the agreement was unqualified, and therefore the ordinance incorporated into that agreement, by which the defendants are bound to abide by all other regulations or ordinances as may be thereafter passed by the Common Council, could not have included a regulation or ordinance requiring any additional license. If this was intended, the requirement should be expressed in specific terms.

Preceding the introduction of this resolution, provisions were set forth relative to the mode of laying the rails, keeping the streets in and about them in repair, confining the propelling power to horses, regulating the number of times the cars should be run during the day, and between what hours, and providing that they should be run as much oftener as public convenience may require, "under such directions as the Common Council may from time to time prescribe;" also, prescribing limits to the rate of fare, and reserving to the Corporation the right to regulate the fare, for the whole length of the road, when completed to Harlem River.

Immediately following this, comes the resolution, that the parties shall, in all respects, "comply with the directions of the Street Commissioner and of the Common Council, in the building of the road, and in other matters connected with the regulation of the road." This is followed by the ordinance on which I have been commenting; and I have no doubt that the words, "other regulations and ordinances," which it contains, meant such ordinances or regulations as the Common Council may afterwards think necessary for the regulation of the road, in regard to the public safety and convenience. It gives the Common Council the power, in certain respects, to make further necessary or expedient provisions for the regulation of the road; it by no means imports a right to nullify the license, which the agreement itself gives.

It reserved the right in short, to regulate the mode of running, not to nullify the privilege of running altogether; for this would be the effect of allowing the Common Council to impose a license fee upon the Company; it would be allowing the plaintiffs to say, we now order you no longer to run your cars unless you pay us a heavy fine or penalty, although we have already promised that you should run without requiring the payment of any sum If they have the right to impose the payment of $50, they have the right to impose any greater sum, which may be so oppressive as to make it no longer worth while to continue running the cars, and thus in effect rescinding the agreement, without any violation of it on the part of the defendants. The power to impose this fine not being reserved in the agreement, and the Common Council not having the power to impose a tax, the claim of the plaintiffs is therefore not sustained. The plaintiffs cannot object to the assignment of the agreement by the original parties to the defendants. Since the date of the assignment the defendants have constructed the railroad, have in all respects complied with the terms and conditions of the agreement, and, during a period of several years, have been recognized and dealt with by the plaintiffs as the proprietors of the road and the assignees of the original parties.

The order of the Special Term should be affirmed with costs, and there should be judgment of dismissal of the complaint.

Justice SUTHERLAND delivered a concurring, and Justice INGRAHAM a dissenting opinion, each of which will be hereafter published in its order.

Powers of a Court of Equity in Cases of Alleged Insolvency.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Thomas Galway et al. vs. *The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company et al.*—In this case, the plaintiff obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from making any confession of judgment, and from any alienation of the property of the Company. He also obtained an injunction restraining all creditors from commencing any action against the Company, together with an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. These injunctions, and the order to show cause, were obtained upon the allegation that the Company was insolvent, and would not go into voluntary dissolution, and that about half of the indebtedness matured on the 14th of June, and that creditors were about commencing suits.

The defendants now made return to the order to show cause, denying all allegations on the part of the plaintiff that they had made attempts to prefer creditors. They also claimed to be doing a good business, and to be perfectly solvent. They put in affidavits showing that their whole indebtedness was but about $200,000, while their real estate was worth $500,000, subject only to a mortgage for $195,000.

The defendants' counsel, upon these papers, disputed the right of a creditor at large, before obtaining judgment and execution and while the real estate of the Company was lying open, to levy to any relief in a Court of Equity, and contended that the Court had no power under its general jurisdiction in Equity, or by virtue of any statute, to sequestrate the property of the Company, and appoint a Receiver in the case before the Court.

The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Dykes for the plaintiffs; Mr. Evarts and Mr. Choat for the Company and Trustees; Mr. Fessenden for other defendants.

An Editor and a Minister—The Difference—A Question of Jurisdiction.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

The Stamford Bank vs. *James Watson Webb, and S. C. Wing* vs. *Same.* There were actions on two notes, alleged to have been given for the salary of the commercial editor of the *Courier and Enquirer.*

The defence was that, under the laws and the Constitution, the defendant being Minister to the Court of Brazil, he could not be sued in other than the courts of the United States. Mr. Webb's credentials were put in evidence.

The Court sustained the defence, and dismissed the complaint.

Miller, Peel and Nichols, for plaintiffs; Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, for defendant.

Hackley's Case Further Postponed—He is Said to be Ill.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of Andrew J. Hackley.—Upon the convening of the Court, Mr. Hackley was called, but did not answer. His counsel, William Fullerton, Esq., read the affidavit of one Bliss, setting forth that Mr. Hackley was sick at Bergen Point. The District-Attorney, not being exactly satisfied with the affidavit, cross-examined Mr. Bliss, and the witness related a series of incidents connected with Hackley's illness. Witness had seen him a week before he left the City, at a house corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, sick, and attended by two physicians. Witness last saw Hackley on the Fourth at Bergen Point. He was then too ill to come to the City, being a part of the time confined to his bed.

WILLIAM DUNINGAN SENT TO THE SESSIONS FOR TRIAL

The People vs. Wm. Duningan.—In this case Mr. Ashmead moved that an order made by Justice Leonard removing the case of Duningan (charged with the murder of Hickey,) to the General Sessions for trial, be vacated. Counsel stated that Justice Allen had, at the May Term, ordered that if Duningan was not brought to trial at the next Term of the Court, he should be discharged. He had not been brought to trial, but the District-Attorney had obtained the order sending the case to the General Sessions without notice to his counsel. He thought Justice Leonard's order should be vacated.

The District-Attorney denied that he had not given notice to the prisoner's counsel, and stated that the case was sent to the Sessions that the prisoner might have an early trial, as it had been intimated that this Court would take up no cases for trial.

The Court refused to interfere with the order of Justice LEONARD, stating that any application should now be made to the Recorder. The Court adjourned to Monday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland.

Burke vs. *Nichols.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Heinbolt vs. *Williams et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Ustice, deceased —Order of the Surrogate affirmed, with costs.

Palmer vs. *Smedley*—Five cases.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Claflin et al vs. *The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of Long Island.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Devlin vs. *Woodgate.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs, INGRAHAM, J, dissenting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Martin Walters* vs. *Josiah G. Clarke.*—Motion for judgment, on account of the frivolousness of demurrer, denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Dunham & Demon* vs. *Henry P. Wilson et al.*—Defaults opened on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	85⅜	4,000	M. C. 8 ⅌ c. 1st m. S. F. C. B.	92
34,000	do.........	85¼	1,000	C. & N. W. 1st m	38½
16,000	U. S. 5s, '74.. Cou	79	1,000	N. J. C. 1st mtge	104
17,000	Treas. 12 ⅌ c. N	102	46	Continental B'k	64
1,000	Treas. 11 ⅌ c N.	101½	10	Penn. Coal Cm'y	78
1,000	Ill. Cen Bs '60.	75	50	do......	78¼
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	37¾	5	Pacific M. S. Co...	71
5,000	do.........s30	37½	50	do.........s10	71¼
5,000	do.........s30	37¾	12	N. Y. Cen. R......	73¾
15,000	do.........b30	38	175	do......	73⅞
66,000	do.........	38	450	do.........s10	73¾
5,610	do.........	38½	100	Erie Railroad...s30	22¼
1,000	Va. State 6s.....	46½	30	Hudson Riv. R.....	32
9,000	do.........	46	25	Harlem Railroad..	9½
1,000	do.........	45¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Sc..b10	65¼
12,000	N. Car. State 6s.	51	100	do.........s30	64¾
6,000	do.........	50¾	150	do.........c	65½
43,000	Missouri St. 6s..	38	500	do......	65¼
18,000	do.........	38¼	6	Clev Col & Cin. R.	97
1,000	do.........	38⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R....s10	60¾
1,000	Mo 6s Iss to H & St. Joe. R.......	47	250	do.........s30	60¼
1,000	do.........	46	595	do......	61
1,000	La State 6s......	53	100	do.........s60	60
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	90	50	do.........s10	61
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	96½	50	do.........s5	61
5,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	101½	400	do.........s5	61¼
1,000	Hud. R. R. C Bds.	68	450	Clev & Toledo R..	24¾
3,000	M. C. 8 ⅌ c B. old	89	40	Chi & Rock I. R...	34½

SATURDAY, July 6—P. M.

The Stock Market, to-day, under the favorable feeling created by the Message of the President of the United States, and the reports of the Secretaries of War and Treasury, improved ½@1 ⅌ cent. on the National Stocks, and ½@¾ ⅌ cent. on the State Stocks, and left off firm on the Railway shares, New-York Central selling at 74 ⅌ cent, and Galena and Chicago advancing to 61⅝ ⅌ cent. The Western Roads, generally, were a fraction higher than yesterday, and closed firm in the afternoon on the Street—only one session of the Exchange Board being held to-day. The feature of the General Market, to-day, was the firm demand for the National and State Securities, followed by a free supply of the latter, supposed to be from the Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin.

The news from England by the *Great Eastern*, at Quebec, advises a better tone in the Grain Market, and further shipments of Bullion to this side, by the steamer *Edinburgh*, to the amount of $1,015,000.

A bill of a financial character has passed the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature, and will probably pass the Senate, the substance of which is about as follows: Section 1 authorizes the Banks of the State to receive and pay out the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, issued by the authority of the Provisional Congress of those States in May, 1861. Sec. 2 authorizes all officers of the State to accept said Treasury notes in payment of moneys due the State and the several counties thereof; and are also authorized to receive in payment of moneys due the State and the counties thereof, the circulation of the Banks of the State which conform to the Bank Code of Tennessee, and the acts amendatory. Sec. 3. The Banks of the State, subject to the provisions of the Bank code, including the Bank of Tennessee, shall resume specie payment simultaneously; and it is made unlawful for one of said Banks to resume specie payment in advance of another. Sec. 4 enacts that the policy of the Banks, in retiring and diminishing their circulation, is detrimental to the public interest, *and that they be required to reverse their policy and increase their circulation*, so as to answer the public wants; provided such increased circulation shall not exceed two dollars for one of paid capital stock. Sec. 5 repeals so much of section 1, of an act passed Jan. 31, 1861, fixing the time for the Banks therein named to resume specie payment by July 1, 1862. Sec. 6 makes it unlawful for any Bank in the State to pay dividends to stockholders who are citizens of non-slaveholding States; this prohibition to continue "during the existence of the war which the Federal Government is waging against the Confederate States of America." Violation of this provision of this act by any officer of any Bank of this State, or agent or attorney thereof, will be punished by imprisonment, not less than twelve months and a fine not less $1,000. Ownership herein mentioned shall be determined by the books of the Bank as they stood on April 15, 1861. Sec. 7 *makes it unlawful to pay the interest on the bonds of the State or other bonds upon which the State may be liable, if said bonds were held and owned on the* 15th *April*, 1861, *by citizens of the non slaveholding States, or by any corporation of said States:*" the day named being the date of President LINCOLN'S proclamation, calling for 75,000 volunteers for the subjugation of the South. It is made unlawful also to pay the principal or any part thereof of said bonds; this prohibition to continue during the war, mentioned above. Sec. 8. makes it unlawful for citizens or corporations of the State, to pay debts which they may owe to corporations or citizens of the non-slaveholding States, during the war; it is also made unlawful to evade the provisions of this act, by pretended assignment, or by otherwise falsely representing oneself as owner of any debts thus due; an assignment of any of said debts since the commencement of hostilities shall be *prima facie* evidence of evasion. No agent or attorney shall pay over moneys which may now be collected or may hereafter be collected for citizens and corporations of the non-slaveholding States; this prohibition to continue during the war. Sec. 9, enacts, that a violation of sections 7 and 8 of this act shall be punished by imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, and to a fine equal in amount to the sum paid. Sec. 10, makes it unlawful for any bank, or the officers or agent thereof, to remove fom the State, the assets or any part of the assets of any bank, for the benefit of stockholders who may be residents of non-slaveholding States; this prohibition to continue during the war. Any bank officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary for not less than five nor more than ten years. Sec. 11 enacts, that the interest on all bonds of the State upon which the State may be liable, held by the citizens or corporations of friendly Powers, to be paid at Nashville, New-Orleans, or Charleston, provided said bonds were *bona fide* held and owned by such citizens and corporations on the 15th April, 1861, ownership to be proved by the affidavit of the party demanding payment or otherwise satisfactorily to the Comptroller, the Comptroller to elect at which of said points the interest shall be met.

This act, so far as it prohibits the payment of interest on the Public Debt, and of debts due to or collections made for citizens of the United States, is not an act of unconditional repudiation, in terms, but of limited suspension of payments during the War. It is scarcely less creditable, however, to the State, so far as the integrity of its public faith is involved, though it is some satisfaction to her bondholders and to our merchants, holding claims upon her people, to know that this *legal embargo*, upon the exercise of common honesty between debtor and creditor, is to terminate with the War, and that in the meantime the military proclamation of Gen. PILLOW, sequestrating absolutely the property, choses in action, bank stocks, &c., of non-residents, was wholly unauthorized. A letter received to-day from Nashville pronounces the action of PILLOW a usurpation and a nullity.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 92 bbls. Ashes 27,115 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 177,569 bushels Wheat, 56,229 bushels Corn, 7,710 bushels Rye 25,872 bushels Barley, 19,500 bushels Oats, 328 pkgs. Provisions, and 633 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls. at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 713 bbls., including 521 bbls. Pots and 192 bbls Pearls.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Yellow have been made at 29c @29½c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at previous figures.

COFFEE—Sales 1,000 bags Rio, at 11c.@14c., and 300 bags Maracaibo, at 14c @14¼c. ⅌ lb, usual terms.

COPPER—Has attracted rather more attention, including New Sheathing, at 24½c.; Yellow Metal, at 17c.; and Refined Ingot, at 17½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more request at rising prices. Sales since our last, 2,400 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ⅌ lb......	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
Middling..........	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair......	15¾	16	16¼	16½

FISH—The principal inquiry has been for Dry Cod, at from $2 37½@$3 25 ⅌ cwt; and for Smoked Herring, at 25c for Scaled, and 14c.@15c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather limited demand to day, as holders have not been disposed to make any further important concessions to buyers, while increased firmness in the freight market has been discouraging to shippers. Sales have been made of 13,400 bbls, including superfine State, at $3 50@$3 75; poor to choice extra State, at $4@$4 40, mainly at $4@$4 15; superfine Western, at $3 30@$3 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $3 75@$5 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $3 85@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 50@$4 55; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 60@$4 75 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State..............	$3 50	@	$3 75
Extra State..............	4 00	@	4 40
Superfine Western..............	3 30	@	3 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	3 75	@	5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	3 85	@	5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio..............	4 50	@	4 55
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	4 60	@	4 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands..............	4 80	@	5 75
Fancy Genesee..............	4 50	@	4 65
Extra Genesee..............	4 70	@	6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.......	4 70	@	6 75

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales 900 bbls, at $4 90@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in slack demand, including inferior to very choice extra $3 95@$7 25, ⅌ bbl. Sales 720 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal rules quiet at $2 70 for Jersey, $2 90 for Caloric, and $3 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at former quotations.

FRUIT—Sales of all kinds have been light, including Layer Raisins at $1 70@$1 75; Bunch do. at $1 18¾@$1 25 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty, and the demand has been good, especially for Winter Red, which has been quoted somewhat firmer, while the market for most other kinds has favored purchasers. Sales since our last 204,000 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club, part at 95c.; White Western, poor to choice, at $1 10@$1 20, chiefly at $1 15; Red Western, $1 05@$1 09; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 93c.@95c.; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 78c.@92c; Northwestern Club at 80c.@85c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 67c @80c.; and White Kentucky at $1 25 ⅌ bush. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales 94,000 bush, at 37c.@38c for damaged, and 40c @46c for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 48c.@50c for Western Yellow; 50c @51c. for Western White, and 50c for Northern Yellow ⅌ bush. Rye continues in demand at 67c @68c. for Northern, 62c.@65c for Canadian, and 50c.@52½c., according to quality, for Western, ⅌ bushel. Sales 7,000 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canadian at 25c.@28c.; Western at 26c @29c., and State at 29c.@30½c ⅌ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending June 30 1861:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls..............	26,998	31,294
Wheat, bushels..............	265,443	470,241
Corn, bushels..............	647,661	836,637
Oats, bushels..............	29,921	102,893
Rye, bushels..............	16,959	26,318
Barley, bushels..............	2,138	200

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 30:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls..............	539,830	224,369	204,080
Wheat, bush..............	4,899,122	1,810,463	1,369,852
Corn, bush..............	8,678,678	8,622,818	2,513,717
Oats, bush..............	495,208	592,671	337,320
Rye, bush..............	211,513	61,742	25,534
Barley, bush..............	303,091	190,051	119,296

The following table shows the total receipts of Grain (including Flour) in Chicago, from the 1st of January till the 1st of July, for a series of years:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1861..............	17,536,763	1857..............	6,244,092
1860..............	12,399,690	1856..............	7,418,032
1859..............	5,386,769	1855..............	6,887,596
1858..............	10,270,987		

HAY—North River is very quiet to-day, at 25c.@40c. for shipping, and 50c. @65c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts have been moderate, and sales light during the past week, the market having been depressed for all descriptions. Week's receipts, 24,992 hides; sales, 7,700 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 3,070 Dry California, 22 lbs., supposed 15c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,030 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 12 lbs., 14c., less 3 ⅌ cent., 6 months, usual selection; 1,600 Dry Western, 18@22 lbs, 9c. less 5 ⅌ cent, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 City Slaughter, 75 lbs., 5½c., cash, for export; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., 5½c., cash, for export; 30 bales Dead Green Cow, 8½ lbs., on private terms. Also, the following sent to tan: 1,734 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Cow. The importation of Hides into New-York from Jan 1 to 1st inst. was 485,868 from foreign, and 291,945 from coastwise ports; total, 777,813, against 936,672 during the same time last year, showing a decrease of 158,859 and of over 550,000, compared with the receipts during the first six months of 1859. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 481,600, (same time last year, 312,900; year before, 167,200,) and 1,165 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,600 Horse, 2,000 East India Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 16c.@26c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line have been limited, within the past week. "During the early part of the week," Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. remark, "we noticed the reappearance in the market of a few Eastern buyers, who had not for a long time visited us, but they bought very sparingly, and the market as yet exhibits no decided improvement, nor can we look for any till a change for the better is manifested in that for Boots and Shoes. Small sales continue to be made to our local and near-by purchasers, and some parcels shipped to Europe, but no diminution is apparent in the excessive stock, the receipts fully equaling, if not exceeding, the sales and shipments together. Prices are nominal.

LUMBER—Trade has been quite limited, here, though prices have favored buyers. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber comes in slowly from all sections. The assortment in market is good, and the supply of most kinds ample. A new feature in the market during the past week has been the attendance of several large buyers, who have purchased three or four cargoes each, because the prices were low and freights could be obtained at low rates. These shipments, with several large orders for foreign shipment, and the small ordinary sales, have given a more lively appearance to the wharves. Prices for coarse Lumber have reached as low a figure as they will this season, in the opinion of the dealers, and for other Lumber accommodating terms have been made. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the fourth week in June, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859....	12,327,000	1,391	1,750	4,095,700
1860....	13,341,000	2,113	5,370	5,445,400
1861....	7,313,409	2,786	——	5,067,800

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859....	87,011,100	23,312	36,287	51,463,480
1860....	101,187,660	16,163	23,498	28,166,847
1861....	85,209,580	14,245	32	24,700,030

At Chicago, the market during the week ending July 2 was dull and heavy. The Chicago *Tribune* of the 3d instant, says: City dealers are neither buying nor selling to any extent, and all along the river and its branches there prevails an almost Sabbath-stillness. The limited demand from the interior is supplied at $7 50@$8 for common stuff, by the car load, and in boat loads at $7@$7 50—the inside quotations denoting cash, and the outside time transactions. In upper qualities there is almost nothing doing, and quotations are merely nominal. In cargoes, we have also to report a dull market with a still further decline in prices of 50c.@75c. ⅌ thousand feet. In the early part of the week there was a light inquiry by country buyers; but yesterday and to-day there was no demand whatever, either by city or country dealers. Owners of cargoes traveled along the river offering their lumber for sale, without getting a bid for it. The consequence is, that a large portion of the supply has been decked on account of the owners—who find it a difficult matter to get money advanced to pay the freight." At Milwaukee, during the week ending July 1, the *Sentinel* says: "The currency troubles this week have nearly dried up the lumber trade—not that there was any falling off in the demand, but because dealers did not care about selling until matters became more settled. Those who received currency freely had about all they could do. Prices have ruled higher for some time in this market than in Chicago, and are so still, thus inducing more liberal arrivals than we usually have at this season. Prices have been well sustained until within a few days, but the market now shows some signs of weakness, and dealers talk as if they expected a decline."

LEAD—Has been in limited request, but has been stiffly held, including Galena, at $5@$5 05, cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland: 50c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Prices are quoted firm, but the current movements are very light. Sales to-day included small lots of Porto Rico at 23c.@25c., and Cuba Muscovado at 16c.@17c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Limited transactions have been reported since our last at unaltered prices. Linseed chiefly at 54c., cash, ⅌ gallon; Whale and Sperm as previously quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 650 barrels, in lots, including Mess, at $14 62½, and Prime at $10 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is in demand at previous prices; sales 375 tcs. and bbls., 8c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been more sought after, and 1,600 bbls. have been reported sold at $10 25@$11 62½ for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at from 7½c.@12½c. for Western, and 8c.@15c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in limited demand, at 3c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs. at $5 37½@$6 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The demand has been limited for Deer and Goat, at irregular prices.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,700 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4⅝c.@5⅝c, chiefly at 4⅞c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales were less extensive, having amounted to only 195 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@8½c., 31 hhds. Maryland at 3¼c., and 148 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@6½c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,060 lbs., at 8c @8¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 15c.@15½c., chiefly at 15c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker to-day at our quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s 6d, ⅌ bbl. Wheat in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d. Corn, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel. Resin, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ 310 lbs. Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl; Beef, 5s. ⅌ tc.; Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.@27s 6d; Tallow, 22s. 6d @25s. ⅌ ton For Glasgow—Flour 2s. 10½d.@3s. ⅌ bbl; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d ⅌ bbl; Grain, 9½d @10½d ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 10½d.@6s. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s @30s.; Cheese, 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton, For Londonderry—Wheat, 14,000 bushels in ship's bags, 10½d. ⅌ bush. For Havre—Wheat, in shipping bags, at 18c, ⅌ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A schooner, 206 tons, to St. Croix, 50c. ⅌ bbl.; one, 280 tons, to Kingston, Jamaica, and back, $1,900; one, 1,800 bbls, to the Windward 65c.; and a brig, 245 tons, to Cadiz, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Parana..........	Galway..........	New-York....	June 18
John Bell..........	Glasgow..........	Quebec..........	June 22
Arago..........	Southampton....	New-York....	June 26
Edinburgh..........	Liverpool..........	New-York....	June 26
Canada..........	Liverpool..........	Boston..........	June 29
Anglia..........	Galway..........	Boston..........	July 6
Saxonia..........	Southampton....	New-York....	July 3
New-York..........	Southampton....	New-York....	July 10
Prince Albert..........	Galway..........	Boston..........	July 16
Borussia..........	Southampton....	New-York....	July 17
Fulton..........	Southampton....	New-York....	July 24
Teutonia..........	Southampton....	New-York....	July 31
Melacca..........	Liverpool..........	New Orleans..	Aug. 7
Rangoon..........	Liverpool..........	New-Orleans..	Sept. 4
FROM AMERICA.			
Europa..........	Boston..........	Liverpool..........	July 10
Hammonia..........	New-York..........	Southampton..	July 13
Etna..........	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	July 13
Persia..........	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	July 17
Canada..........	Boston..........	Liverpool..........	July 24
Arago..........	New-York..........	Southampton..	July 24
Saxonia..........	New-York..........	Southampton..	July 27
Teutonia..........	New-York..........	Southampton..	Aug. 10

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at.................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at.................5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6 000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1 798 New York Post-office.

TO LET.—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, will be rented for the Summer months, or until the 1st of April: distance, 16 miles from the City. Inquire of MARTIN & MORRISON, corner of Broadway and Canal, or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL. No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st. Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A COSY, QUIET, clean house; location first-class; furnished complete for housekeeping; furniture for sale, if desired; gas, Croton, and flower garden. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st., or to Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in Music store.

NEW COTTAGE HOUSES IN BROOKlyn. Rent low. Four new houses near Fulton Ferry, in Sands-st., between Gold st. and Hudson-av., with gas, baths, &c., and suitable for a genteel family. Apply from 11 to 2, at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills 20 miles from town by railroad; two minutes' walk from the dépôt. Land, from one to fifteen acres. Good garden, elegant lawn, pure air and water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A. Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, the first or second floor, with the conveniences for keeping house for a small family; location in a clean and respectable neighborhood. If suited will remain 3 years. Reference, unexceptionable, rent in advance; $150 to $200. Address Madison Square Post-office, for one week, UNION.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A two story brick house, with cellar, basement and attic, with modern improvements, to be situated between 5th and 8th avs. and 18th to 40th sts. Possession to be given now or the first of May. Address H., No. 206 Sullivan-st., stating lowest price.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished country residence for a small family, and responsible tenant. Address E. G., Union-square Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 18[illegible] Wedding cards, notes, [illegible] at fair prices. Samples by mail. [illegible]

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the use of which the said sealed proposals will be received are in the sum of one thousand, or one hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving sixty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorised by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may choose to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent. on larger amounts. THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST,
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS.
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

S. DRAPER,

No. 36 Pine-st.,

INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO,
No. 50 Wall-st.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CARRAR, Acc't.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS, due July 1. are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO:

Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending July 1, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 3, 1861.

P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 20, on all deposits in this institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on larger amounts. Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, same as a deposit.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 20th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 168 Liberty st. New-York, July 1, 1861.—The interest on the Scrip issued by this Company to the holders of Common Stock on the 1st of January last, is now due, and payable at this office.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—EIGHT SHARES IN THE WORLD newspaper. Address S. R., Box No. 2,459 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CARY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square—New York. July 1, 1861.—A Dividend of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and of Five Per Cent. on sums over that amount, which have been deposited for three months prior to July 1, will be paid at their banking office on and after the 15th inst., by order of the Trustees.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK }
NEW YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th inclusive.

By order W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. Co., }
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 2, 1861. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5) payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of 3 PER CENT. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board,

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 48 Wall-st. Bank of New-York Building. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per. cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY—No 69 Wall-st., New York, 2d July, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of *six per cent.*, payable on demand.

THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF seven (7) per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 237 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the said office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler, 60 horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mulle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty one (331), three hundred and thirty-three (333), three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown*, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable medicine, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3rd and 3rd sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3rd floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH.

No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions, by applying to Captain of steamboat S. V. *Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 43 Hicks-st., near Middagh-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A young woman with good experience wishes the above situation; is a neat and tidy chambermaid, a superior waitress and a good plain sewer; is neat in her person and habits, has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and competent young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; refers to her present employers, at whose residence, No. 7 East 34th-st., apply for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation, in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would undertake general housework; will be found to know her duties thoroughly. Has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th av. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle aged woman wishes a situation in city or country; understands baking bread pies and biscuit; is also a good washer and ironer, and has good reference, and is ready for an engagement this day. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, steady woman with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; can do cooking after the American and English style; can be seen until engaged. Apply at No 61 29th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy about her work, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; does plain cooking; wages $5. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st. City or country.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN nurse; can take the full charge of children and do plain sewing; no objections to travel with a lady; can go as waitress also. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., Room No. 13. Best city references given.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a respectable woman, with milk four months old. Is willing to make herself useful. Good reference given. Apply at No. 200 East 17th-st., third floor, back room.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A single young man wishes a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands the laying out of walks, and has some knowledge of flowers; understands shrubbery, and everything connected with a garden; has had three years experience; is willing and obliging; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of gentlemen's places for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation in City or Country, by a very respectable man and wife as farmer and gardener, and cook, &c; is an Englishman; has followed the business for many years, and furnishes the most undoubted testimonials for fitness. Apply at No. 81 4th-av.

AS USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—A SMART, ACTIVE, sober and honest young man wishes a situation; is strong and willing to work on a farm; can work in the garden, take care of horses and understands raising vegetables, &c. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits and general commercial information, would like to obtain immediate active employment. The best testimonials furnished. Address EARNEST, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
By GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6, Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY who speaks the English and French languages fluently, and has some experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation in a school or family; no objections to going into the country or traveling; she would also be willing to give instruction in French and German as an equivalent for board. Apply No. 48 West 32d st.

TEACHERS.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN (AN experienced teacher) wishes to make an immediate engagement, on very moderate terms, either as teacher in an institute, or tutor in a family. Branches of instruction—French, piano, drawing, writing, &c. No objection to the country. Adress. H. W., Box No. 2,340 Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES A RE-engagement as governess; she teaches the usual English branches, with French and music, or as companion and housekeeper to a lady; unexceptionable references. Address E. H., Room No. 7, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNE DEMOISELLE D'UNE EDUCATION supérieure, désire entrer dans une famille comme gouvernante. For references and particulars, address INSTITUTRICE, Brooklyn Post office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 460 Hudson-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS
AND
CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 183 Broadway,
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway,
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway,
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn,
B. L. Cornell, Fulton st., Brooklyn,
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham st.,
Wm. Neely, No. 348 Bow'y,
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house,
E. D. Burt, Washington,
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-Row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,

All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 69 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUC-tion prices in the Clearance of furniture. Tremendous bargains in spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 151 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASBORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

BUTTONWOOD COTTAGE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is delightful, being in the pleasant village of Eatontown, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, within 4½ miles of Long Branch. The table furnished from the farm attached. Terms moderate. Address or apply to MARY DE LAFETRA, Eatontown, New-Jersey.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year, also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—Is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James'-slip at 4 P. M.

B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, at Castleton, Staten Island, about three miles from either landing. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York City.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a pleasant location, with a private family. Address S., Box No. 1,488 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WANTED BY A gentleman and wife; parlor and bedroom; dinner from 1 to 2. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, ALBION, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FINE spacious house with large garden, in the outskirts of Brooklyn, near three lines of cars to different ferries, and bathing convenient would let a large airy room, with pantry or bedroom attached, on second story, to two gentlemen for the Summer months or longer, or a gentleman and wife, with full or partial board. Genteel parties will find this a quiet, pleasant home; terms very moderate. For interview address J. E. W., Brooklyn Post-office. N. B.—A family of three or four not objected to.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, residing in an elegantly furnished house in 23d-st., Madison-square, would let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a large front parlor, with bedrooms above; references exchanged. Address P. Q., No. 301 4th-av.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS wishing home comforts, and an elegant residence during their stay, may find them at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN House commands a most extensive view of the river and country; advantages, coolness, pure air and any quantity of rambling in the shade. Milk and vegetables from the farm. Reference, N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq., fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board. 40 miles from New-York by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!

1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.

Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.

SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,

Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at

No. 375 Broadway.

AT 50 PER CENT.
BLACK LACE VEILS.
BLACK LAMA, PUSCHER AND CHANTILLY SHAWLS.
BLACK EDGING AND FLOUNCING.
Just imported, New Designs.
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway,
Late James Gray & Co.

AT 25 CENTS.
1 yard wide, REAL MOZAMBIQUE,
WORTH $1.
Another case just received.
LEGRAINS No. 729 Broadway, (Late Gray & Co.)

AT 30 CENTS,
RICH FRENCH ORGANDIES, reduced from 75c.
HONEYCOMB, new, for children's wear, 3s., worth 75c.
LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway, (late Gray & Co.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and in the sign language at 3¼ P. M. The Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH—35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. S. A. Corey will preach, THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. T. W. CONWAY, Chaplain of Ninth Regiment, now at Newport's News, will preach at 7¾ P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making Tinctures, Extracts, Ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER from Europe, a fine assortment of Boy's Guns with Bayonets, Boy's Carbines, Boy's Swords, Boy's Rifles to shoot powder, Knapsacks, Swords, &c.

STRASBURGER & VERHN,
No. 65 Maiden Lane, corner William-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................................$130
Second Cabin Passage..................................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................................$110
Second Cabin Passage..................................60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA.......................................SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH...............................SATURDAY, July 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON..............SATURDAY, July 27

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton Slip,	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton Slip,	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton Slip,	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries,	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton Slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes.) and by James-slip Ferries, (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For Jamaica, leave 9 A.M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves, West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of WHITE & VAN VLIET, is this day dissolved by limitation. MATTHEW WHITE is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

MATTHEW WHITE,
FREDK. G. VAN VLIET.

NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of WHITE & VAN VLIET will be continued by the undersigned at the corner of West and Bethune sts.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. MATTHEW WHITE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EX-isting between the undersigned, under the firm name of LEE, RIPLEY & CO., is hereby dissolved. Charles P. H. Ripley is solely authorized to settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.

U. M. LEE and
GEORGE A. DUNLAP,
By Charles P. H. Ripley.
CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—URIAH M. LEE AND GEORGE A. DUNLAP have assigned all their interest in the assets, property and effects of the firm of LEE, RIPLEY & CO. to me. CHAS. P. H. RIPLEY.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

REMOVAL.—THE NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island. No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 45 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 730 Broadway, New-York, and No. 138 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861.
BENEFIT OF E. T. TAYLOR, STAGE MANAGER.
On which occasion the entire brilliant company of the Museum, with many other favorite artistes of the City, have
VOLUNTEERED THEIR VALUABLE SERVICES,
Which enables the beneficiary to offer a most
SUPERB BILL OF ATTRACTIONS,
Which he trusts will secure the remembrance of his friends and the patrons of the Museum.
His bill of fare will consist of
COMEDY, PANTOMIME, DRAMA AND FARCE,
including
A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS,
THE DUMB GIRL OF THE INN,
CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN, &c. &c.

The manager takes great pleasure in being enabled to announce an engagement, for a short time, with

PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
PROF. ANDERSON JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!

Who has astonished crowned heads, nobility and gentry, with his unequaled feats of legerdemain and natural magic!

Prof. Anderson will appear every afternoon and evening, commencing Tuesday, July 9 1861, in a great variety of his

ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND FEATS.
ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND FEATS.
ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND FEATS.
ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND FEATS,

Which have never been equaled by any other artists; while his

STAGE AND PARAPHERNALIA
STAGE AND PARAPHERNALIA
STAGE AND PARAPHERNALIA

will be the richest and most brilliant ever seen in America;

A GORGEOUS TEMPLE OF MAGIC!
A GORGEOUS TEMPLE OF MAGIC!
A GORGEOUS TEMPLE OF MAGIC!
A GORGEOUS TEMPLE OF MAGIC!

Enchanting to the eye and bewildering to the imagination.

To be seen at all hours, every Day and Evening, the wonderful and extraordinary
ALBINO SISTERS and their BLACK MOTHER and BROTHER.
Though these children are born of perfectly
BLACK AFRICAN PARENTS,
Their complexion is pure white, their hair or wool white as snow, and their eyes a delicate pink.
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMPSON,
besides a great variety of other living Bears,
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
GRAND AQUARIAL GARDEN,
HAPPY FAMILY. LIVING SEAL.
And near a Million of Curiosities from all parts of the World.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented the
SEVEN SISTERS.
or
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the
NEW PATRIOTIC UNION TABLEAUX
and
ITS GREAT CAST OF COMIC STRENGTH.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

MONDAY, July 8, and every evening during the week. New and varied programme, consisting of Ballads, Glees, Choruses, Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Laughable Interludes, Burlesque Dancing and Mock Opera. Admittance 25 cents.

READINGS AND RECITATION.

ELIZA K. BAXTER
Will make her first appearance
At DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 802 Broadway,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1861,
On which occasion she will be assisted by
Prof J. B. BROWN.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M., 1 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.

STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Monday, July 1, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thurs'y, July 4, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 8½ A. M.	Monday, July 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 9½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 10, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings on and after July 3. John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford, and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 2, 10½ A. M.	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 2 P. M.
Thursday, July 4, 12½ P.M.	Wed'day, July 3, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 3½ P. M.	Monday, July 8, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 3:50 P. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 4½ P. M.	Wed'nday, July 10, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DEMENT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth st.,	7:5 a. m.	Spring-st.,	8:10 a. m.
Broome-st.,	7:30 a. m.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 a. m.
Peck-slip,	7:45 a. m.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 a. m.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½ A. M., 1¼ and 3½ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¼ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING AND CORNWALL.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hasting's, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets to all landings at reduced prices.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WITH $10,000 NOW, A RESPECTABLE and active business man can become partner of an old established and very profitable importing business, entirely in command of the advertiser, and which cannot be harmed by any competition. The very best of references given and required. No agents need answer. Address ANSELM, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND BUSINESS of a fancy goods and hosiery store, located in a prominent business part of the City, and seven years established. Will be sold only for cash. Price $3,500. Address BAXTER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

esting facts connected with the Clarksburgh column of attack on Laurel Hill.

The Seventh was at Clarksburgh on Friday last in the afternoon. The regiment had orders to march at 3 A. M. on Saturday. The Third and Fourth were ordered to march previously. The Clarksburgh column is about 10,000 strong, and is commanded by Gen. McClellan in person, that officer having arrived while Mr. C. was there. The Seventh will lead the column, Col. Tyler's intimate knowledge of the country being appreciated as of great value. The Seventh was in fine spirits and eager for a fight. The men were fully prepared when they entered Clarksburgh. Of course nothing authentic in relation to the plan of attack on Laurel Hill is known, but all indications point to the conclusion that that point is to be attacked by three columns, so that the retreat of the rebels will be cut off. On the Buckhannon Road, by which the Clarksburgh force approaches Laurel Hill, the rebels have planted a battery on the steep side of a hill. A lodgment for the guns was cut in the side of the hill, and the pieces raised by means of derricks. These guns command a considerable portion of the road, which passes on one side of the hill, and from thence towards Laurel Hill. This artillery must be dislodged before an attempt is made to pass the road, or another route taken."

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF MR. YANCEY.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY—THE MONITEUR'S ARTICLE UNAUTHORIZED.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

I had, last evening, a conversation with Mr. W. L. Yancey, chief of the Southern mission to Europe. Mr. Yancey informed me that he had been in Paris less than a week, and should return to-day to London, where his colleague, Mr. Mann, still remained, not yet having crossed the channel. Judge Rost, of Louisiana, the third Commissioner, has fixed his head-quarters in Paris, and is exerting himself energetically to obtain a hearing from the Imperial Government. None of the envoys have succeeded in reaching the Emperor's presence, but Judge Rost avails himself of every opportunity to converse with journalists and the public functionaries who may be readily approached, turning to the best account his perfect familiarity with the French language, whilst no member of the United States Legation can speak that tongue. The disadvantage is, at all times, considerable; but at this particular moment it is enormous. I am well aware that very few American statesmen are acquainted with the language of European diplomacy, but a great error has been committed by the Government of Washington in not appointing Secretaries to Mr. Dayton capable of acting as his interpreters. An idea is prevalent in the United States that the Minister has frequent interviews with the Emperor, who speaks English. Since his arrival, Mr. Dayton has seen the Emperor once only, for the purpose of presenting his credentials. All the business relations of the United States Envoy are with M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who neither speaks nor understands English.

In my conversation with Mr. Yancey, that gentleman expressed his views unrestrainedly. I told him that my object in seeking the interview was to lay the result before the American people; that I believed my account of his remarks, whatever they might be, would be widely read in the United States, and I wished him distinctly to understand my intentions before giving utterance to anything he might desire to withhold from publication.

He said he had no secrets. The object of his mission was well known; and he had every reason to anticipate complete success. England had not yet made up her mind to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, but six months hence—that is to say, between the present time and Jan. 1, 1862—that recognition would be a *fait accompli* on the part of both Great Britain and France, when the same line of policy would be adopted, without difficulty, by all the other Powers of Europe. The influence of England would be paramount, and England must have cotton. Manchester has a supply until the first of November, but it was hardly probable the British Government would wait until the last bale had been reached before determining upon the means of continuing the supply. If the blockade of Southern ports was maintained until the new crop was ready for shipment, the blockade would then be forced by British cruisers, when it should be found that a rigorous embargo upon the exportation of the staple through the Northern States had been ordered by the Confederate Government. The stories of Southern famine, circulated in the North, were utterly false. The season had thus far been most favorable, and, though the cotton crop might fall 350 000 bales below that of last year, the decrease would be solely owing to the fact that cereals had been sown in much larger proportions than usual. Mr. Yancey had information that the cotton crop would amount to three and a half millions of bales, at the lowest estimate. The efforts of British manufacturers to procure cotton from India, Africa, &c., though they might succeed at some future period, were now fruitless; and Europe must, for years to come, remain dependent, for its principal supply, upon the Southern States. Under no circumstances could the culture of the plant be carried on so favorably as in the Slave States. The labor is cheap and regular. English operatives may strike for higher wages, and expose their employers to great loss; but the injury done is never irremediable. The looms, after stopping for a week or a month, may go on as before: but if the workmen in the cotton field could imitate the example of free laborers, one week's idleness would, at a certain season, ruin the entire crop. In the cotton field, therefore, none but compulsory labor was possible, and even English abolitionists now commence to comprehend the fact.

I asked if there existed no hope of a reconciliation between the North and South; if, upon reasonable concessions being made by the Free States, the recalcitrant members of the Union would not return to that glorious flag which had for eighty years been growing in the respect and admiration of the world. Mr. Yancey said that the breach could never be healed. He had himself been advocating secession during a long period, opposed by a great majority of his fellow-citizens in the South, and he had repeatedly despaired of success. But the South had been at last awakened to the bitter insincerity of Northern compromises. The minority had lost something of its rights at every renewal of the Slavery question, in the Federal Congress, and it was resolved that the compromise of 1850 should be the last.

As long as the plain provisions of the Constitution had been unwillingly respected by the Northern majority, the people of the South had endeavored to remain contentedly in the Union; but when it was proclaimed that there was a higher law than the Constitution, and when a President was elected upon a sectional platform, the patience of the South gave way. Nothing but the force of arms could now bring back the Southern States into the Union, and nothing but a military subjection could maintain them there. They would prefer any yoke to that of the North. Rather than again join the Free States, they would gladly become a colony of France and England. At the same time, they would neither ask nor accept the assistance of any foreign power. They were fighting for their rights, their firesides, and they relied on God and their right arms. On the other hand, if the North would consent to a separation, there was nothing to prevent the most friendly relations between the two peoples, and one of the first articles of the treaty would be a mutual agreement to maintain and defend, against the world, the great national principles which have been established during the existence of the Republic.

I suggested that the North wished to know why the Cotton States had set the example of secession. If the Slave States had been materially injured, those of the far South had least suffered loss. Mr. Yancey said that the worst tyrants always asked that question. Even Nero pretended that the Romans were an ungrateful herd.

I said that it was difficult for me to understand how Slavery would be protected by separation; whether the South accomplished independence on the battle-field or by the peaceable consent of the North. If planters are, in isolated instances, unable to regain possession of runaway slaves, under the laws of the Union, thousands of negroes would escape to the free North, and the South could not indulge a hope of obtaining a treaty by which the people of the North would bind themselves to return such fugitives.

Mr. Yancey thought my view entirely erroneous. Not a single runaway would be suffered to remain in the North, but would, on the contrary, be spontaneously returned to his owner. The hatred of Northern people toward the institution of Slavery was based upon the fact that the whole country, of which the Free States form a majority, is responsible for it in the eyes of the world. Europe stigmatizes Slavery as a curse, and says to the North, "The principle upon which the Government of the United States is founded is that the majority shall rule. *You* constitute the majority, therefore *you* are responsible for Slavery. The North is restive under this imputation, however fallacious, and hence the anxiety of the non-slaveholding States to rid themselves of all solidarity with the institution. As an evidence that the resentment of Northern Abolitionists is confined to the planters of their own country, Mr. Yancey affirmed that the slaves of Southern men, brought by their masters to Northern cities, are enticed away, or even carried off against their own will, whilst the black servants of Cubans, visiting New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, are never molested. Hence, Mr. Yancey inferred that the moral side of the question is, in reality, little heeded. In the Southern States, Slavery was a patriarchal institution; although the slaves numbered one million only in 1808, when the trade was abolished, and not one thousand native Africans have been imported since that time, the negroes of the South have quadrupled. In Cuba, on the contrary, which alone offers encouragement to the Slave-trade, the blacks are decreasing. The sole idea of the Cuban planter is to get as much work out of his negro as possible, and, if the man is driven to death, his place is supplied by the ingenuity of Yankee skippers, sailing in Yankee slavers.

These are the main features of a long interview, during which I became satisfied that Mr. Yancey's reputation for eloquence is not exaggerated, and I can readily imagine with what fervor he must have addressed political assemblages during the secession campaign. His manner is mild, affable and exquisitely courteous, and the impression left upon me by him was that he possesses both great political talent and fascinating social qualities. He manifested no hatred of the North, but I regretted to find in him the prejudice of many Southern men, on the subject of Northern courage. He admitted that the North does not lack brave men, but thought there were more in the South. I told him that possibly ere now the combatants might have learned to appreciate a valor common to our whole country, and confined to no section. Upon the issue of that conflict depends the fate of Mr. Yancey's mission—not upon cotton. Mr Yancey himself said that England and France could not or would not stultify themselves by recognizing the Southern Confederacy so long as they believed a reconstruction of the Union to be possible. He is, of course, endeavoring to convince them that such a contingency is impossible, and the friends of secession will perhaps gather hope from a few lines at the close of an article on Italy, published in the Paris *Patrie* and copied into the *Moniteur* of Sunday last, to the effect that "the Great European Powers will recognize the new Republic of the Southern States when that Republic shall have constituted a government founded on bases which will allow of international relations advantageous for the general interest."

I hold in my hands a note dictated by no less a personage than a Cabinet Minister of the Emperor, declaring the above allegation, concerning the "American Southern States," to be "purely gratuitous, and utterly in conflict with the actual policy of the French Government."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 6.

The most hearty gratification is expressed here at the tone of the President's Message, and the proposition for more men and money will be responded to by Massachusetts with energy and unanimity.

SECRETARY CAMERON AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 6.

Secretary Cameron and party arrived here this morning from Old Point to take the afternoon train for Washington.

Four kegs and two boxes filled with powder were found secreted in the Western Police Station. A small number of arms were also found.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, July 6.

Maj.-Gen. McCall has issued an order that each of the fifteen regiments of the reserve corps of Pennsylvania volunteers be raised to the maximum Army standard, 1,016 officers and men. A force of nearly 4 000 men will thus be added to this already large effective corps.

WHY GEN. WOOL IS NOT EMPLOYED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A letter has just been shown me from your correspondent "Leo," at Washington, stating that "Gen. Wool had not been assigned to any command by Lieut.-Gen. Scott," and that "he was doing more good at Troy than he could possibly do in active service." The first assertion of your correspondent *I know to be essentially untrue.* Gen. Scott did make an order for Gen. Wool to take command at Fort Monroe, said order was taken to Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, (as is usual) for approval, and *that order has never been heard from since.* I would like to ask your well informed correspondent what are the important duties of Gen. Wool at Troy? In my opinion he might as well be stationed at Coney Island, to keep a lookout for privateers.

J.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Abolitionists celebrated the Fourth of July at Farmingham, Mass. Wendell Phillips was one of the speakers. In the course of his address, he said:

"We have an honest President, but, distrusting the strength of the popular feeling behind him, he listens overmuch to Seward.

Now what are we to do in these circumstances? We are to claim from the Administration the naming of a purpose. Administration or no Administration, liberty waits on hovering wings on the horizon, anxious to descend on the country. And where could there be a more glorious sight than 20,000,000 of people uniting in their secret hearts to give liberty to the country. The masses have decided that to the freemen of the earth 4,000,000 of blacks shall be added, and their design will avail.

They say Pennsylvania means to pass a black law to shut out fugitives who seek to escape across that State from Virginia. Well, I am glad of it. When the first frost comes, there will be 10,000 blacks taking refuge in Fortress Monroe. Government asks what the Abolitionists mean to do with them. Nothing. We leave them in Government hands. Government dares not, in the face of the civilized world, return them to their masters. Nay, Lincoln, Blair, Chase, do not wish to put back into Virginia one single article of contraband from Fortress Monroe. When 10,000, or 20,000, or 100,000 blacks are on their hands, then, if not now, the Government must indicate its purpose. And when it comes, it can't be that we'll send them to Jamaica—we have no shipping. Or to Hayti—we have no right.

Or to Liberia—it is too expensive. Pennsylvania will have built up her wall against escape to Canada. Heaven grant that the first frost may find in our lines half a million of these colored arguments for the Administration to declare itself. Thus hemmed in, Abraham Lincoln can say nothing else but this: 'The stars and stripes shall float over Virginia; every black man that sees it shall live where he is in freedom and in peace; and while twenty millions of Northern freemen live and breathe they will not allow a master there.'

I am glad that Scott has got 200,000 men in arms. I only hope that when Congress adjourns he will advance into Virginia. I do not believe there are 50,000 determined men on the other side. All the rest is bravado. It won't do to wait till they disperse. What this war is to do is to redeem the character of the North. No Southern man believes that a Northern man has courage. In the person of Charles Sumner, South Carolina believed she had scourged the whole North and would humble it into silence.

This is no theory, that the South denies Northern courage. It is a fact, and but for the conduct of Charles Sumner and a dozen like him, they were fully justified in believing it. They will never know their error till they meet the armies of Scott in the field, breast to breast, and learn at the bayonet's point that Northern men are not the cowards they take them to be.

The South has not met in Congress anything for sixty years that she could not either bully or brag. Now, the blessing of war will be to convince the South that the North can fight if she will, and then, either in the Union or alongside of it, the South will behave quietly. Let Scott starve out the rebel States—he cannot starve out the belief that the Yankees are cowards. That can only be cannonaded out of them.

Seward is an incomprehensible man, but the rest are honest. The party we cannot trust at all. It buried itself when it placed the tried virtues of Claflin beneath the untried character of Thomas. The party is dead. Party organizations have failed us. That free speech exists here is owning to no finger of aid from the Republican Party. That party has shown itself recreant intentionally this year, and obedient to dictations from Washington.

The party placed in the Governor's chair one whom they considered their best representative. He was baptized at Washington, into the faith of the Administration. He returned, and when free discussion was trodden under foot in January, he lifted no finger to check it, aided his subordinates to belie the Abolitionists in the public journals, and personally intrigued to prevent the enactment of a bill which would have placed in his hands the right and the duty to protect freedom of speech.

We put no trust, therefore, in the relics of that party which failed us in the hour of need. I put my trust in the individual honesty of Lincoln and Chase, but neither they nor their compeers dare take a stand for emancipation. A defeat that would madden the North, or a victory that would drive the South to unusual desperation and to reprisals, would force the Administration into an emancipation policy. Let us pray that Jefferson Davis may have life and courage and strong batallions spared him to bring this question to a head. We speak as Abolitionists, not as citizens only.

Standing here as citizens we might find fault with newspaper criticisms on our officers. But they are better than the Southern traitors who have been our officers. We have no criticism for our army. Had they been left to themselves they would have bivouacked in Richmond before this, and met with no enemy either. We want a head to that army such as the *Tribune* would have. We want people to say what they mean, when they all want and are fighting for the Abolition of Slavery. We have only to be faithful, each in our place, and let the great spirit of the age organize for us.

These dissensions will soon be over. The problem is being decided. Sooner than we think the end will come. The Constitution is rent. The people will be called one day not long hereafter to reorganize. We will then fill with men the places of the men of 1787, who planted the dragon's teeth, which South Carolina and Massachusetts reap in bloodshed to-day. Let us do better work than they. The cannon are pointed, and two hundred and eighty thousand muskets shotted by thirty years of Anti-Slavery agitation are aimed at Slavery. We shame England, awake France, call the world to witness that our cause is justice and manhood, and not a battle for a bit of parchment.

I want to write on the forehead of Lincoln not "the slavehound," but "liberator of 4,000,000 of bondsmen, the first President of the *free* United States." The Western lawyer is willing, only he lacks courage to say so and take his stand. Now is the time for Massachusetts to send forth ideas. It is the Bay State that can remodel a nation. It is the conscience and will of Yankees that can upset and set up nations.

It is a momentous hour in which we stand. As sure as God reigns the slave in ten years will be free. The North should be able to secure the result with the least possible suffering, without a broken Union, without exasperated States. And it can be done. Proclaim emancipation and you save the Union. Let Davis and Scott still be encamped against each other eighteen months hence, and France and England will recognize the South, and twenty years will pass before coalition is possible again. Proclaim the end at once and the end will come soon. Let us be decisive.

Adjourn Congress. Let Scott know that reconstruction of the Union is impossible, and the brave old man will be decided. He will feel that his reputation as a General hangs suspended in the balance, and in six months he will crush out rebellion."

The speech of Mr. Phillips was frequently interrupted by applause.

FROM CHARLESTON AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. John Hoey, of Adams' Express, again favors us with late New-Orleans and Charleston papers. The Richmond correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* furnishes this highly important intelligence:

"Passengers just in from Washington report the greatest alarm at the National Capital on account of the advance of Gen. Beauregard. The archives of the Government, books, records, &c., were being moved out as rapidly as possible. There seems to have been no particular secrecy about this, as it is added by the same passengers that on their trip round by way of the Relay House, they saw cars, bound North, loaded with these same documents, marked 'C.' The same passengers report that the approaching session of Congress would not be held in Washington, but Philadelphia. It is very possible, therefore, that this removal is only of such papers and books as the Congress may need. The alarm at Washington, however, is very great, and it is probable that even if this should be the published pretext of the removal of books and papers, the more important archives of the Government will be included with them.

It is also reported from Washington that many apprehensions are beginning there to be entertained that it will be impossible much longer to get along without a formidable loan, such as has never before been proposed, and the people can hardly afford to submit to, if they are disposed to. A national debt of two or three hundred millions is freely talked about as an absolute necessity. Whether the approaching Congress will vote this, remains to be seen. It is said there are already signs of opposition, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether there will not be such opposition to it as will effectually kill it."

The *True Delta* says:

"A few days ago Judge Burthe, of the Third Judicial District Court, in the parish of Jefferson, decided a case of the utmost importance, considering the existing state of affairs between the North and South. It was the case of the succession of George W. Robbers, in which there were $5,700 due to heirs residing in Philadelphia, and the Court held that as the parties to whom the money was due were aliens and enemies, the amount could not be paid over to them, but must be deposited in bank for the benefit of the State. Since then Col. Lumley, who was counsel in the case, deposited the money in the State Bank of Louisiana. If this rule be followed by other Courts it will soon place the State in a flourishing financial condition."

The Charleston *Courier*, of June 28, says: "The steamer *Wm. Seabrook* yesterday took down to the steam frigate *Wabash* a communication from the Spanish Consul, requesting the commander of the fleet to send to New-York the Spanish ship *Plus Ultra*, now daily expected here from Barcelona.

The *Wabash* and a sailing vessel, supposed to be a sloop-of-war, were the only vessels in sight. There was a brig brought to by one of the fleet yesterday, but she was apparently bound North."

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

A CORRECTION.

The Company Commanders of the Garibaldi Guard, have read with pain an article which appeared in the *Courier des Etats Unis* some ten days ago, stating that the members of the French Company were ill provided with clothing and shelter, and were overrun with vermin; and we feel very keenly the unjust reproach which the publication of such an article casts, not only upon our regiment, but in an equal degree upon the Union Defence Committee and upon the many friends of the regiment, who have generously provided our soldiers with all that conduce to their comfort—to such an extent, indeed, that the chief complaint of the men is, that they have more to carry than they can stow in their knapsacks.

The letter of the Commander of the French Company, which constituted the principal part of the article, was written during the first days of the encampment, before we had received all of our tents, and while the constant rain made our new camp very uncomfortable. It was a private letter, written to friends, without the least idea of its being published. Capt. Tassillier, immediately upon its appearance in your journal, wrote a refutation of the charges which it implied, but his friends have neglected to secure the insertion of the same. He now joins us in the most complete disclaimer of all charges against those who have so amply provided for our wants, and in the statement that our regiment is in as good a condition as could be desired.

Signed by the officers of the ten companies of the Garibaldi Guard.

P. T. O.

BROOKLYN PHALANX.

This regiment was reviewed, on Friday, by Brig.-Gen. Curtis. The General made a brief and patriotic address to the soldiers. Delegates were in attendance from the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, with a gift of 400 army hymn books. The donation was made in appropriate terms, by a member of the organization.

Addresses were also made by Col. Slipper and Rev. Mr. Lockwood. The main feature of the occasion was the presentation of a sword, sash and belt to Lieut. Fitzpatrick, an officer of large experience in active service in India and the Crimea, by Company E, Capt. Foster.

Gen. Curtis acted in behalf of the donors, and the recipient of the handsome testimonial responded in a neat and soldierly speech. The lieutenant's graceful deportment and utterance were greeted with hearty cheers by his command, who are steadily attaining a marked proficiency in drill, under his direction.

In accordance with a unanimous call from the ranks, Col. Adams, commanding, made a few terse and characteristic remarks, after which the battalion was dismissed.

The men quartered here are commendably patient in their tolerance of the privations incident to the want of uniforms, camp equipments, etc.

They are laudably eager to get away from this desert island, and begin the *business* before them.

CREDIT TO WHOM IT IS DUE.

Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Company H, Capt. Kilpatrick, Duryee's Zouaves, desires us to say that he captured the rebel Capt. Whiting, who was taken prisoner during the battle of Great Bethel. This honor has previously been awarded to other individuals, but the circumstances, as detailed by private Wilson, show clearly that he alone is entitled to the credit of the capture.

THE CHARTERED VESSELS.

The new steamship *Eagle*, of the Charleston line, has been chartered by the United States Government, and yesterday morning steamed from Pier No. 4, North River, round to the Navy-yard, where she will be turned into a gun-boat. The *James Adger*, of the same line, it is said, is about being chartered for the same purpose.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

JACKSON GUARD.

This regiment expects immediately to proceed to the seat of war. Subjoined is a list of the line officers already appointed:

Company A.—Captain, James Mooney; First Lieut., Henry Harrington; Second Lieut., Hugh McCluskey. Company B.—Captain, Peter Bowe; First Lieut., James E. Boyle; Second Lieut., Thomas Abbot. Company C.—Captain, James Graham; First Lieut., Charles McPherson; Second Lieut., James Gillis. Company D.—Captain, Henry Call; First Lieut., John P. Bendon; Second Lieut., Francis E. Toun. Company E.—Captain, James B. Lynch; First Lieut., Patrick J. Downing; Second Lieut., Thomas W. Kelly. Company F.—Captain, Joseph Walter Tobin; First Lieut., Isaac Gotthoed; Second Lieut., James Conroy. Company G.—Captain, John Quinn; First Lieut., Robert C. Wright; Second Lieut., Michael J. Lee. Company H.—Captain, Henry H. Alden; First Lieut., S. M. Saunders; Second Lieut., John Paine. Company I.—Captain, David Hogg; First Lieut., William A. Lynch; Second Lieut., ——. Company K.—Captain, Michael Geraghty; First Lieut., Thos. Reynolds; Second Lieut., James McGrath.

THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

The De Kalb Regiment was to have left for the seat of war yesterday, but did not get off in consequence of the deficiency of wagons for the baggage and sundry minor equipments. They will positively leave to-morrow (Monday) at 2 P. M., and will, no doubt, parade down Broadway *en route.*

FLAG RAISING.

On the Fourth, a handsome flag was raised upon the house of Steam Engine Company No. 57. A number of distinguished persons were present at the ceremony, among whom were Judge Bull and Hon. C. S. Spencer. The latter gentleman made a most soul-stirring and patriotic speech.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

Mr. Norton, Paymaster of the Garibaldi Guard, left for Washington yesterday, with sixty-five men, comprising a corps of sappers and miners.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

A beautiful flag was presented on the 4th of July to Charles Newcomb, Esq., of this City. The ceremony took place on the palisades, above Englewood, on the ground occupied by Washington during the revolution. The flag, which is of silk, richly embroidered, with a staff surmounted by a golden eagle, was presented to Mr. Newcomb as a compliment to his patriotic efforts in behalf of the Union. Appropriate speeches were made, when the company, consisting of numerous ladies and gentlemen, adjourned to partake of a sumptuous dinner provided for the occasion.

FLAG-RAISING AT THE STEVENS HOUSE.

Mr. Patrick O'Grady, the proprietor of the Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway, raised an American flag on Wednesday evening, just before sunset, and the event was duly celebrated by his friends and invited guests. The roof was covered with a patriotic audience, who listened to a soul stirring address from W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., which was applauded to the very echo by the audience, and by the large crowd which thronged Broadway below. At the close of the address, the magnificent ensign was hoisted by Capt. Edward Mills, after which the party adjourned to the dining-rooms and partook of a sumptuous repast. Eloquent speeches were made by Mr. Fuller, Mr. Peck, Mr. Cronyn, Mr. Pitman, Dr. Sanger, Mr. O'Grady and others.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

The friends of this excellent Regiment will be glad to learn that through the strenuous exertions of Col. Goodwin, who is now in Washington, it is likely to be among the first, if not the very first Regiment to be called to Washington. The moral character of the Regiment will add much to its efficiency.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

A number of gentlemen, friends of this regiment, have formed themselves into a committee for the reception of any useful article that can add to the comfort of the men. Already one lot has been sent on, and the Colonel has returned thanks on behalf of the regiment, for the kindness shown them.

THE SANITARY MOVEMENT.

The sanitary movement, which carries with it so much interest, not only for our country at large but for the hearts and homes of every soldier's family, is being pushed forward with a promptitude and efficacy consistent with the influential position of the projectors of it. This week Mr. James Sanderson, under the direction of Elisha Harris, M. D., and Frederick Law Olmstead, Esq., (resident Secretary of the Commission at Washington,) enters upon his instructions to the culinary departments of the volunteer regiments, commencing with the New-York Twelfth. He is aided in his practical efforts by two first-class professional cooks who accompanied him from this City. We understand from the same good authority that the New-York State troops at Fortress Monroe are suffering for shoes; a large number *being compelled to forbear parade, as they are actually barefoot.* The greatest necessity exists for at least two hundred pairs for each of the regiments in that vicinity, including Hampton and Newport's News.

It would seem appropriate for the Commissariat to supply these shoes, yet it would be a commendable foresight if the State authorities should meet the present urgent demand, and subsequently receive reimbursement from the national Government.

Gov. Morgan, fully impressed with the utility of the various sanitary measures on foot, has authorized the Commission to draw upon him in furtherance of their plans.

The patriotic offer of a prominent firm of carriage-makers of this City, to furnish one horse ambulances at cost, has been accepted, and they are now busily engaged in getting up a supply of these indispensable conveniences for field use.

DEPARTURE OF THE MOZART REGIMENT.

The Mozart Regiment, Col. Edward T. Riley, which has been quartered at Yonkers for several weeks past, struck their tents yesterday morning, and proceeded by steamboats to Elizabethport, N. J., where they took the cars *en route* for Washington, *via* Harrisburgh. The regiment passed down the river without touching the City, and consequently elicited no great attraction. They left Yonkers fully equipped and prepared for military service. The principal officers of this regiment are as follows:

Colonel, Edward T. Riley; Lieutenant-Colonel, T. B. Egan; Major, B. T. Halstead; Adjutant, —— Raphael; Quartermaster, —— Halstead; Surgeon, —— Dexter.

VISIT TO SOUTH BROTHERS ISLAND.

The Chaplain, and Messrs. Vernon, Nash and others of the Young Men's Christian Association, visited South Brothers Island yesterday, and presented 400 copies of the Soldier's Hymn Book to the Brooklyn Phalanx, and took part in the ceremonies of a sword presentation. Remarks were made by Gen. Curtis, who presented the sword; by Col. Slipper, of West Point; by Col. Adams, of the regiment; and by Mr. Vernon and Rev. L. C. Lockwood, accompanied with prayer. The regiment showed itself appreciative and enthusiastic, and is one that may be relied on, under the lead of a noble staff of officers, to do good service in the holy cause of Union and Liberty.

RECRUITS FOR COL. DURYEE'S REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An impression, originating in believing officious rumors, has gone abroad that this regiment has lost very largely by the recent affair at Great Bethel, and that the present recruiting is to supply such loss.

In order to remove an impression so painful to the friends of the regiment, I would state that the loss at the battle did not exceed seven, including three since dead; and I believe there have been no other deaths in it from any disease whatever.

The recruiting is solely because of an order to place the regiment in organization on the footing of those for three years. This gives 270 more rank and file.

J. M. DAVIES, Major Commanding.

RECRUITING HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., Lafayette Hall, July 4, 1861.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES—AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.

This regiment, bearing the glorious name of the hero of Sumter, has been mustered into the service of the National Government, and will, in all probability, leave for the seat of war immediately. Before they leave they are extremely anxious to liquidate a few debts of honor incurred in the formation of the regiment. With this laudable object in view, they feel confident that the generous and patriotic citizens of New-York will cheerfully subscribe a sum which will enable them to leave with credit to themselves and the great metropolis they represent. It is hoped that the friends of the regiment will subscribe sums from one dollar upwards to the amount that each can afford. By so doing they may rest assured that the regiment will be most grateful, and that the knowledge of possessing such friends will impel the men to nobler deeds in sustaining the Constitution and upholding the glorious flag they have sworn to defend. Contributions may be sent to any of the following-named gentlemen: Hon. Shepherd Knapp, President Mechanics' Bank; Don Alonzo Cushman, Esq., No. 73 Sixth-avenue; Hon. A. V. Stout, President Shoe and Leather Bank; Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., No. 177 West-street; L. L. Brittan, Esq., Everett House, or to the Editor of the Times.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE ARMY.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army, desires to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the two weeks ending July 6, 1861:

From G. G. Williams, $20; the Misses Bloede, $2; by the hands of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, from G. W. Morris, $25; Mrs. Renwick, $50; R. B. Minturn, $50; Mrs. J. A. Stevens, $25; Mrs. John Paine, $50; Royal Phelps, $25; Mrs. J. C. Green, $100; Mrs. E. Satterlee, $25; Mrs. G. F. Jones, $50; Mrs. Pickersgill, $25; Mrs. Hukscher, $20; Miss Coster, $20; Mrs. R. L. Banks, $10; F. B. Cutting, $50; Mrs. Stevenson, $15; Mrs. Moses Taylor, $30; Mrs. F. De Peyster, $25; M. Payne, $10; Thomas McMullin, $20; James W. Beekman, $25; Mrs. D. Lord, $25; Mrs. S. Wetmere, $20; Mrs. J. D. Jones, $30; Miss F. Jones, $10; Edward F. Jones, $10; E. Schermerhorn, $25; Mrs. H. A. Colt, $10; Mrs. Henry Laight, $25; Mrs. G. S. Robbins, $50; B. R. Winthrop, $50; Edward Wolsey, $50. For Howard Potter, Treasurer, by A. W.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1861.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SOLDIER MURDERED AT GEORGETOWN.—An inquest was held on Friday, by Coroner Schirmer, upon the body of John Holmes, late a member of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, who was murdered at Georgetown, D. C., on the night of the 2d inst. An inquiry was made into the case by the Coroner at Georgetown, and evidence casting suspicion upon two of the comrades of deceased was elicited, but it was not of so clear a character as to warrant their arrest. There were four knife or bayonet wounds on the body. The jury rendered a verdict of death from stabs received at the hands of some person or persons to them unknown. Those having charge of the remains forgot to bring a burial certificate from Georgetown, thus making it necessary to hold another inquest here. The deceased was a native of Scotland, 26 years of age. He lived at No. 108 Eighth-avenue, where he has left a family.

PATRIOTIC RELIGIOUS SERVICE.—An extraordinary programme of exercises is announced to be given at the Church of the Messiah, of which Dr. Osgood is minister, this evening. The musical part of the service will be executed by an unusual array of vocal talent, and will include some very appropriate and attractive selections. Dr. Osgood will deliver a discourse entitled "God with Nations," and recite passages from Scripture suitable to the occasion. The service will conclude with the hymn "My Country, 'tis of Thee," sung by the full choral force of the congregation.

IMMIGRATION DURING JUNE.—Thirty-seven ships have arrived at Castle Garden during the month of June now last past, freighted with European immigrants to the United States. These vessels hailed from different ports, in the following proportions: Liverpool, 12; London, 2; Galway, 2; Tralee, 1; Havre, 5; Hamburg, 3; Bremen, 9; and Antwerp, Rotterdam and Genoa, 1 each. They gave passage to 10,233 persons, of whom 4 000 embarked from Liverpool alone. This is a larger addition to the population than might have been expected in the present troubled condition of the country.

MORE COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—In addition to those before reported, there were yesterday five other arrests made, of parties charged with passing $10 bills on the Bank of Commerce, Boston. Their names are John Dobbs, Charles Sands, Ann Smith, Mary J. Shaw, and Wm. Green. They were all locked up for trial by Justice Steers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—William Eller, a boy, five years of age, was yesterday run over in Varick-street by car No. 71, of the Sixth avenue Railroad, and instantly killed. The driver was arrested and held to await the Coroner's inquest. The body was taken to the residence of his parents No. 50 Vandam-street. His father is a member of the Sixth Regiment of Volunteers, now in Washington.

ROBBERY OF EX-COUNCILMAN WILD.—Louisa Thompson, a colored woman, lately a servant of Ex-Councilman Horatio N. Wild, the confectioner, was committed to prison yesterday by Justice Kelly, on a charge of having stolen $39 from her employer. The prisoner was arrested by Detective Bennett, and the money found in her possession.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.—The New-York Alliance will begin a series of open air services on Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock, under the special permission of His Honor, the Mayor. Rev. Dr. Tyng, President of the Alliance, will officiate. The Alliance have selected Astor-place as the most suitable for such services.

FIRE IN A DRY GOODS STORE.—At 8 o'clock on Friday evening some dry goods in a show-case window of the store of G. C. Hook, No. 108 Sixth-avenue, took fire from a gas-light, and before it could be extinguished goods to the value of $1,200 were destroyed. The building was damaged about $100. Both fully insured.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in a pond at the corner of Sixty-third-street and Broadway, yesterday morning. The deceased was a German, about 45 years of age, and was dressed in black coat, gray pants and Kossuth hat. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

GRAND LARCENY.—A man named James Aiken was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from the house of Daniel Bucky, No. 39 Eldridge street, who had employed him to move some furniture. The accused was held to await an examination.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of James O'Brien, who accidentally fell into the dock at Pier No. 50, East River, on the 4th inst., was yesterday recovered, and the Coroner notified.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 5, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 28	132	248	380
Admitted to same date	45	24	69
Discharged, cured or relieved	53	46	99
Died	3	1	4
Remaining at date	121	225	346

Males, 323; females, 23.

Amusements.

The new play of "Suspense" has been the only attraction at the Winter Garden during the past week. Neither the Press nor the public have felt very enthusiastic about it, but the houses, notwithstanding have been moderately good. The coming week will be devoted mainly to benefits. Mr. Southern's engagement will terminate on Saturday next. He will be succeeded, we understand, by Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

At Laura Keene's Theatre there is no prospect of a change until the Fall, when it is understood a new spectacle piece will be produced, excelling in scenic effect all that has ever been attempted, even at this establishment. Until then the public will undoubtedly remain faithful to the "Seven Sisters."

"The Patriot's Dream" is still the attraction at Barnum's Museum; but custom does not stale the infinite variety of the other things to be enjoyed at Mr. Barnum's unique establishment. A day's amusement is always to be had there.

Mr. George Christy has succeeded in firmly establishing his pleasant Ethiopian entertainments at Stuyvesant Hall. They are the best things of the kind ever attempted in this City.

Boucicault's drama of the "Octoroon" is being played at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, with Mr. Wheatleigh as *Salem Scudder*, Mr. H. A. Perry as *Pete*, and Mrs. Sophia Edwin as the Octoroon. At the American Theatre, Edith Mitchell seems to be the attraction.

Mr. Horace Waters has just issued another patriotic song called "Our Army and Navy Forever." The music is by Charles Eichhorn; the words by Minard W. Wilson.

Signora Guerrabella, another American *prima donna*, has made a successful *début* in London at the Philharmonic Society's Concerts. She is described as an excellent artist, and a most charming and vivacious lady.

Aptommas, the harpist, is about to give an exhibition of his skill in the English metropolis.

Nineteen thousand persons were present to witness M. Blondin's third tight rope performance at the Crystal Palace.

Miss Emma Rowcroft is concertising in the West. She gave a concert at Smith & Nixon's Hall, Cincinnati, on the 25th, assisted by Mr. H. J. Smith, (baritone,) Mr. Appelbaum, (tenor,) Mr. Henry Hahn, (violinist,) and Mr. Ritter, (conductor.)

Mme. Grisi is again taking farewell of her English friends, and reaping a new harvest of guineas. It is melancholy to observe the dreary politeness with which the press reiterates its old platitudes about the worn-out songstress. There is so little merit in Mme. Grisi's retirement now, that she might as well remain on the stage until she is fairly hissed off it.

There was a dramatic entertainment at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 4th. It was kept a profound secret, and only the friends of the speculators were present.

Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, of this City, is about to make her *début* at Aptommas' London Concert.

At the Olympic Theatre, (London,) Mr. Fred. Robson has made his reappearance, after a severe illness. At the Princess', Mr. Phelps has revived Macklin's comedy, "The Man of the World." An amateur performance of the members of the Savage Club, in aid of the family of the late Mr. Landells, the engraver, took place recently. The entertainments commenced with the "Wreck Ashore," in which Messrs. Francis Talfourd, Palgrave Simpson, Leicester Buckingham and H. J. Byron assisted. After this, an original burlesque, written expressly for the occasion, was performed by the above gentlemen, and Messrs. Planche, Halliday, Falconer and Brough. The prologue, written by Mr. Planche, was spoken by Mr. Byron in the character of the Gorilla.

Verdi's opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" is being played at both opera houses in London. The papers regard the work as inferior to Auber's "Gustavus." Nothing can be more ludicrous than the patronising tone of the English press towards Signor Verdi. They speak of that distinguished composer as as if he were still very young and extremely green. On the whole, he ought to feel encouraged by the reception of "Un Ballo." Signor Arditi, formerly of the Academy of Music here, is the conductor of one of the English versions—that at the Lyceum where the scene is laid in Boston, under the benign rule of the Earl of Warwick. At the Covent Garden establishment, the scene is transferred to Sicily.

Eliza K. Baxter, assisted by Mr. J. B. Brown, will give an evening's entertainment, consisting of readings and recitations at Dodworth's Hall, on Tuesday next.

The large Concert Hall in the Surrey Gardens, (London,) where poor Jullien met with his sad reverse, and more lately Spurgeon has been holding forth to thousands, was recently destroyed by fire. Only the walls remain, but it is said they can be used again. The Hall was regarded as the best in London for all acoustical qualities.

A Miss Blanchard has recently given a concert before distinguished folk in Washington. The lady is a *débutante*, and has but recently returned from her studies in Europe. From her initial effort, the highest expectations are entertained of her future career.

Our unfortunate friend Amodio has indeed departed for the land of spirits. A solemn Mass was performed for his rest on Saturday last, at Dr. Cummings' Church. The deceased was a genial, kindly creature, singularly free from the wretched jealousies of his kind, and always willing and anxious to make himself acceptable to manager, public, and critic. There is probably not a member of the musical profession that will refuse a sigh to so worthy and unfortunate a man.

Mr. Adolphus Davenport has accepted an engagement, for a short campaign, in Western New-York and Canada. In the Fall, Mr. Davenport will unquestionably be connected with one of our City theatres. All the rumors about his complicity with the Secessionists in New-Orleans are absurd. We are informed, indeed, that Mr. Davenport has kindly consented to whip the man that says he has ever been untrue to his Northern origin. This is certainly a splendid opportunity for the man to step forward.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Nazer, the late Treasurer of the Winter Garden, will shortly be the recipient of another benefit. The affair at the Winter Garden was restricted to the performance of a failing piece, and many artistic friends, who would have liked to assist, were in consequence prevented from doing so. When the new programme is announced, it will be found to offer peculiar inducements to the public. Mr. Nazer can certainly offer the strongest bill ever vouchsafed to a New-York audience.

EXTRAORDINARY PROMPTITUDE.—The President's Message was transmitted from Washington to New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, over the American Telegraph Company's wires, with extraordinary celerity. Every energy of the operators was bent to the accomplishment of their task. In view of the great speed with which the message was transmitted, it is as wonderful as it is creditable to all concerned that the document, as published, suffered from no mutilation.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 6—1 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; sales 11,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 68c; 9 000 bushels Kenosha Club at 75c.; 6 000 bushels Red Winter at 80c. Corn steady and in fair demand; sales 33 000 bushels at 32c.@32½c., mostly at the outside figure. Other grains quiet. Whisky steady; sales 600 bbls. at 14c. Canal Freights firm. *Lake Imports* to day—6,000 bbls. Flour, 300,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 6.

Flour dull. Wheat unsettled; sales at $1 10@$1 15 for Red, and $1 20@$1 25 for White. Corn dull at 52c.@53c. Whisky dull at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 6—*In steamship Bremen, for Bremen*—His Grace Archbishop Purcell, Rev. A. M. Toone, Rev. Ed. Lieb, Thomas McGleney, all of Cincinnati; Prince Kotschakoff, Count Golobin, both of Russia; Bernard Ackerman, Dr James H Bush, A. Voss and lady, Fr. Lang, lady and 3 children, Gustave Poppe, lady and 3 children, Miss Johanne Kroos, Max A. Wesendonck, all of New-York; C O. Witte, Charleston, S. C.; H. Waldenberg, J. Abrahams, both of California; H. Kerkhoff, Iserlohn, Germany; Prof Francis Emion and lady, Mrs. von Groning, all of Richmond, Va.; Capt. B. Blanke, Bremen; Capt O. Wilson, Memel; A. L. Lion, New-Orleans; W. Nast, U. S. Consul at Stuttgart; Henry Tigler, lady and child, Wisconsin; Mr. Morrison, Charles Koppel, A. Probert, J. H. Pape, lady and child, [illegible] Levin, J. Jacobson, Miss B. Westermann, C. G. Shaffer, Mrs. Catherine Dust and child, W. Demuth, L. Gnocchio, lady and daughter, G. Gnocchio, Mrs. [illegible] Schroter and 4 children, Ad. Hirschman, Mrs. J. Thomas and child, Rev. J. Maguire, G. Miller, Paul Seitz, [illegible] Pane, all of New-York; Lorenz Konrad, Milwaukee; C. Borchers, Newark, N. J.; F. Saggano, G. Lazzarotte, G. Ucetti, G. Barbero, all of California; John Kratacl will, lady and 4 children, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. Geo. Langdorff, lady and child, Cleveland, Ohio; L. C. Testevuide, Wisconsin; Miss Louise Steiner, Strasburg, France; Dr. Franz Kaucher, lady and 5 children, Rochester, N. Y.; Julius Levy, Massachusetts; Fred. Hassold, Philadelphia; Miss Auguste Vecht, Cincinnati; Charles Rochschlin, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; F. E. Windmuller and son, Tennessee; P. W. Heins, New Orleans; 143 in the steerage—Total 208. $2 200 in specie.

JULY 6—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Mme. V. Paulmier, Miss Bateman, Miss Latour, Miss Creighton, Mrs. Thourston and infant, Mr. Sontag and wife, Mr. Creighton, D. P. Maxcey, Rev. Mr. McCabe, James McHugh, Alexander Latour, Andrew Latour, James Hunter, Mrs. D. School and daughter, C. A. Ponsonby, Robert Latour, John Bateman, R. Lee, R. Thornton, Mrs. Gyens, Mr. Russell, James Muir, wife and child, Miss Farmer, W. R. Jaffrey, Richard Jones, A. Gayet, Rev. W. R. Reycroft, wife and 2 children, J. L. Smallwood, S. Thurston, J. McGregor, A. Hunter, E. Brown, E. A. Aspinwall, J. Cassin, L. Schwerria, Mrs. H. Quilin, 3 children and infant, F. Maille, wife, 3 children and servant, L. B. Stone, J. M. Durant, R. Sugden, J. M. Smith, C. W. Sidwell, Laurant Arrodon, Lucien de Puyol, G. de Chamberville, G. de Fontbonne, [illegible], Hamilton, C. H. Prichard, Mrs. E. Earl, G. Callender, E. Earl and son, B. W. Pearce, B. Corlies, Capt. Muller, E. Charlier, R. Weeks.

In steamship Marion, for Havana and Key West—Joaquin Rodriquez, D. Torecastilo, R. S. Charles H. Pile, U. S. N., F. F. Corren, Jos. Gorresa, Bernado Olero, D. L. Ruiz, Carlos Otlega, Z. Rodriguez, and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 34 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets... 7 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 18 | Gov. Island.. 8 07 | Hell Gate... 9 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Marion, Cole, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ships Carioca, Hoffner, Philadelphia, Hicks & Bell; Constitution, Jones, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Great Northern, Houston, Liverpool, Napier, Wilson & Rankin; Vitula, Bursley, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Texans, Brand, Mystic, ——; M. Sawyer, Bartlett, Newcastle, ——; Olga, Castellano, Amsterdam, ——.

Brigs Venus, (Br.,) Gruchy, La Poile, N. F., H. L. Routh & Sons; Isabella Hay, Hudson, London; Wanderer, Patterson, Queenstown; Anna Maria, Hartick, Kingston, ——; Eliza B., Jackson, Guantanamo, ——; Capella, Ace, St. John, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Thomas Jefferson, Kenny, Salem; J. W. Johnson, Boyt, Nassau, master; Baltic, (Br.,) Higgs, Boston, ——; Dasher, Smith, St. John, ——; R. H. Dexter, St. John, ——; New Greyhound, Porto Bello, Handy & Everett; J. N. Genio, Safford, Fort Pickens, McCready, Mott & Co.; America, Loomis, Londonderry, D. R. De Wolff.

Arrived.

Steamer Delaware, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Achorn, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Brig Villa de Morlaix, (Fr.,) Hardy, Havre 50 ds., in ballast, to J. J. Merrian.

Brig Stromness, (Br.,) Worwick, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Richard Law, Satterly, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Line, St. Thomas 13 ds., in ballast, to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. J. Lawrence, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Knowlton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Almira Rogers, Wightman, Elizabethport, for East Greenwich.

Schr. Fannie Mitchell, Hamilton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. W. Stevens, Toothacker, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. S. Colt, Hillard, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Island Home, Allen, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rogers, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Mary Jane, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. J. S. Hewitt, Small, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann S Cannon, Nowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann M Edwards, Edwards, New Haven 2 ds.

Schr. J A. Stetson, Stetson, Gloucester, with fish.

Sloop Wasp, Nash, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E.

Sailed.

July 5—Ship Flora Southard, Glasgow. Brigs Susan Irmans, (Port.,) Lisbon; Dominica, (Ital.,) Glasgow; Porto Platta, (Brem.,) Porto Platte; Sutton, Philadelphia.

July 6—Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) Liverpool; Bremen, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Marion, for Havana and Key West.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 4—Arr. bark B. Burgess, Cienfuegos; ship Jenny Lind, St. Thomas; brig Santiago, Aux Cayes. 5th, steamer Eastern City, St. John; brigs Rapid, Gottenburg; Pico, Gonaives.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer New World, (previously reported sunk near New Baltimore,) lies in the same position. Assistance has been sent to her, and they will probably pump her out in a day or two.

Spoken, &c.

Elisabella Stewart—ship, bound W., June 24, lat. 42, lon. 60 16.

Foreign Ports.

[PER GREAT EASTERN.]

Arrived from New-York—25th, Eventide, at Dublin; Loch Lomond, at Plymouth; Arthur, at Bristol; Houghton, in Kingroad; Sarah Nichols, at Gloucester; 24th, Thames and Williamsburgh, at Deal; 24th, Charles Heddle and Patrick Henry, do; 26th, Caroline, do.; 25th, Alice Tainter and Harvest Queen, at Queenstown; 26th, Leroy, Sharper, L. Fritz, Nicolina, Bernard and P. Steck, at Queenstown; 24th Danube and John Haven, at Liverpool; 25th, Yorkshire, R. S. [illegible], Marshall, Empire State, Dreadnought, Guy Mannering and Chancellor, at do.; 26th, Hellicott, do.

Arrived from Boston—26th, Bridgewater, at Liverpool; 23d, Hancock, do.

Arrived from Philadelphia—23d, Calliope, at Liverpool; 26th, Lizzie Oakford, do.; 22d, J. Godfrey, at Derry, 25th, W. Caswell, at Queenstown; 26th, Stanley, do.

Arrived from Baltimore—25th, Mathilde, at Falmouth; 26th, Helois, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—24th, Shard, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—25th, Melbourne, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—24th, Sir A. McNab, at Liverpool; 26th, Asia and Alabama, do.; 23d, Mary, at Crookhaven.

Arrived from New-Orleans—23d, Peter Marcy, at Deal; 25th, Belle Creole and D. Banks, at Liverpool; 26th, Africa and John Parker, do.

Sailed for New-York—24th, Orient, from Deal; 25th, Belle of Ocean, do.; 26th, Victoria, do.

MEM.—The "Dorn," from New-York for Cardiff, is at Penarth Roads, with six feet of water in her hold, having been in collision.

The J. Nickerson, from Lisbon for Rio Grande, was abandoned May 31. Crew saved.

Arr. at Liverpool 27th, Illustrious, New Orleans; J. H. Elliott, New-York.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.